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Sea Raids By Israel Hit 3 Ports In Lebanon

TEL AVIV, July 8 (UPI)—Israel reported tonight that its commandos sank 30 boats in three Lebanese harbors this evening in raids designed to forestall strikes by Arab guerrillas and warn them that the sea-lanes to Israel are as closed as the land routes.

Military sources here said that the brief, after-dark attacks were launched because the Israelis had learned of Arab preparations for a seaborne guerrilla assault into Israel such as the one at Nabatieh on June 24.

The Israeli sources said that naval gunboats took the commandos to the three harbors, in each of which they blew up 10 motorboats with planted explosives. A source said that there were no Lebanese or guerrilla casualties. The military command said that Israel suffered no casualties.

A Lebanese military communiqué said that 21 fishing boats were sunk by Israeli fire and one person was slightly wounded when a time-bomb exploded at Sidon harbor.

Lebanese coastal gunners opened fire at the attacking Israeli naval units, "which were seen retreating," the Lebanese communiqué said.

The Israeli command said that its raiders struck Tyre, Ras-el-Sabak and Sidon, three of the biggest Lebanese ports. Sidon is 20 miles north of the Israeli frontier.

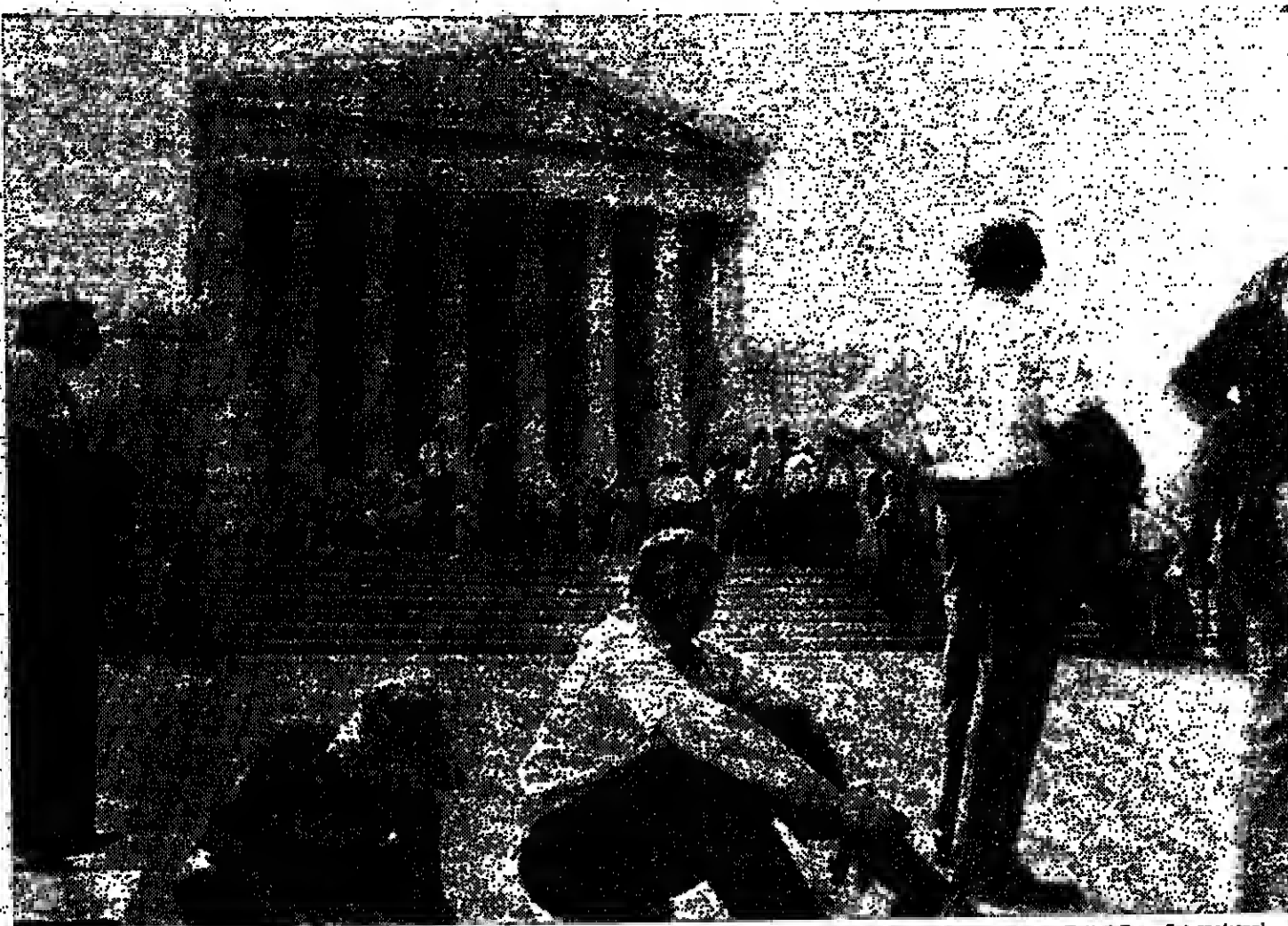
The attacks represented Israel's first naval operation against the Lebanese coast since May 10, when gunboats struck what Israel described as a guerrilla base at Rashadiyah.

"It was a lightning operation," a Tel Aviv source said of tonight's foray. "Because we saw that preparations were under way for an assault, it was a warning shot at the sea route to Lebanon. It was a warning shot at the sea route to Lebanon. It was a warning shot at the sea route to Lebanon."

Defense Minister Shimon Peres has said that, after the Nabatieh guerrilla assault, in which four Israelis and the four Arab attackers died, Israeli forces virtually shut the land route into Israel by tightening security at the Lebanese frontier.

The command spokesman in Tel Aviv said of tonight's raids: "The operation follows infiltration into northern Israel as well as numerous other indications of guerrilla sabotage by Palestinian guerrillas."

The command's statement said that the operation was prompted "by indications of intentions to carry out additional attacks by sea and was designed to disrupt the preparations and to serve as a warning against the use of" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Crowds lining up outside the U.S. Supreme Court yesterday morning, hoping for seats at the Nixon-tapes hearing.

Lowest Levels Since 1970

N.Y. Stock Exchange in Heavy Drop

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT)—Stock prices plummeted today to their lowest levels since 1970, carried by a tide of rising interest rates.

Volume increased as prices declined. Trading totaled 1,531 million shares, up from 1,411 million shares on Friday the day after the July 4 holiday. Today's volume was the most since 19.03 million shares were traded on June 7.

Clonix, hung over the market as heavy as the heat that scorched the Wall Street sidewalk.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 770.57, its lowest point since Nov. 22, 1970, when it finished at 767.52. The Dow's drop of 21.20 points was the sharpest loss since Feb. 4, when it fell 22.44 points.

The more broadly based New York Stock Exchange Index fell 35 points to 42.25, its lowest level since Aug. 20, 1970.

Across the Board

The rout was not only sharp but also across the board, with 1,441 stocks posting declines while only 137 moved up for the day. There were 697 new lows, and no stock set a new high.

The stage for the retreat was

set Friday after the close of trading, when the Federal Reserve reported that bank loans for the week totaled \$10.6 billion, almost double the previous week's total.

This morning, the Central National Bank of Cleveland raised its prime rate to a record level of 12.25 per cent. Earlier the First National Bank of Chicago raised its prime rate from 11.5 per cent to 12 per cent, the level at which most banks in the country now lend money to their most creditworthy corporate customers. The Chicago bank has been one of the bellwethers in the recent rise of the prime because of its guideline formula for arriving at its rate and its tradition of announcing the rate every Monday.

The Chicago bank's formula called for an advance to 12.46 per cent, but a spokesman for the bank said it was holding back

"in the hope that rates are now at or near their peak and moderation will have a stabilizing effect."

Many analysts on Wall Street were not quite that optimistic. "It will be 13 per cent before anyone stops to think," one of them commented.

Average Goes Lower

The stock market opened with the Dow industrials off 9.51 points. The average moved lower throughout the day, reaching its lowest level, down 22.23, at 3 p.m. before rallying slightly at the close.

Only one of the 15 most active stocks advanced—the Zapata Corp. It rose 5 3/8 to 24 1/2 on sales of 150,800 shares. The company announced it would offer \$35 each for 2.3 million of its own

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Deficit-Laden Liner France Will Be Retired in Autumn

PARIS, July 8 (AP)—The French Line announced today that the liner France will be taken out of service before the end of the year because the government is withdrawing the subsidy needed to cover operating expenses.

Before the death of President Georges Pompidou on April 2, the government's transport secretary said that it had been decided to retire the 32-year-old vessel, the world's largest passenger liner, because of its operating deficit. But the plan was not mentioned in the election campaign that followed Mr. Pompidou's death, nor was it discussed publicly by the regime of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

As finance minister in the Pompidou regime, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was known to feel that the luxury vessel's deficit—projected to reach \$24 million this year—was prohibitive.

Maritime unions said that they would call a general strike covering all French-flag vessels if the France were taken out of service.

During his election campaign, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing seemed to encourage hopes that the 65,000-ton France might be continued in service, sending French Line workers telegrams that reportedly extolled the ship as a fine "ambassador" for France.

Readers reported that after the French Line's announcement today, French maritime unions called on their members to occupy the ship, which is due in New York on Thursday.

The French Line said that "it is with emotion and regret that the company has taken this decision, fully aware of the social and commercial consequences."

It said that the date for taking the France out of service would be fixed later, taking into account commercial and financial considerations. The line added, however, that it would be "not later than next autumn." Transatlantic schedules drawn up more than a year ago call for voyages until Oct. 25.

Political and Military Crisis Menaces Portuguese Regime

By Henry Gimiger

LISBON, July 8 (NYT)—Deepening splits within Portugal's provisional government and within the armed forces that put it into power have created a sudden political and military crisis, the first since the military coup in April.

A cabinet shake-up is in the offing, while President Antonio de Spínola has been led to take military precautions against that part of the armed forces that is hostile to him.

The political crisis came to a head during the weekend, it was learned today, when General Spínola da Palma called for more power to the President for more power to deal with a recalcitrant cabinet.

The split developed over the formation of social and economic measures designed to fight inflation, accelerate economic activities and discipline Portugal's rebellious labor force. Most of the measures have been completed and are going into effect, but others, notably those dealing with labor unions, strikes and collective bargaining, have been held up at the last minute.

The government came to power as a coalition of leftists, centrists and conservatives in the middle of May and had a month to draw up the measures. When it could not meet the deadline because of left objections, it gave itself 15 more days. When this time was up at the end of last week, the period, at least for the labor measures, was extended to the end of July.

The program, as announced Friday night by Vasco Vieira de Almeida, the minister of economic coordination, is a moderate one designed to move the country's essentially capitalist economy out of its present doldrums.

The split was widened further

today with public statements from the Communists and Socialists, parties denouncing the appointments of men connected with the regime that was toppled in April. The Communists singled out, in particular, the appointment of Veiga Simão as Portugal's permanent representative to the United Nations.

The Communist statement was a direct challenge to Gen. Spínola. Mr. Simão is a close associate and adviser of the President. The latter was education minister in the ousted cabinet of Marcello Caetano, although he remained aloof from the official political movement of the old regime.

Communist Warning

The Communist statement, which warned that "fascists and reactionaries" were moving back into position of responsibility, thus endangering the revolution, said the appointment of Mr. Simão "internationally discredits the new Portuguese regime and hinders the realization of a new diplomacy." The Socialists did not name Mr. Simão, but said that "in connection with certain nominations that have just been made" it would be fitting to declare that persons compromised with the fascist regime should be temporarily ineligible for public office.

The Socialist statement took on special significance because its major representative in the government is Mario Soares, the foreign minister and Mr. Simão's nominal superior. Another Socialist member of the cabinet is Francisco Salgado Zenha, the minister of justice, who is said to have been prominent among those arguing against restrictive measures in the social and information fields.



Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau casting his vote yesterday in Ottawa.

In Watergate Drama Powers of Presidency Argued at High Court

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI)—In a historic confrontation before the Supreme Court today, the Watergate special prosecutor warned that constitutional government "is in serious jeopardy" if the President is allowed to defy the judiciary, and President Nixon's counsel contended that, by taking up the case, the court would become improperly involved in the impeachment process.

A prosecution lawyer also argued that Mr. Nixon could not claim executive privilege because there was sufficient evidence to suggest that the President was part of a "criminal conspiracy" to obstruct justice.

"The high court has been asked to decide whether President Nixon is empowered by the Constitution to withhold evidence from the Watergate trials on the grounds of executive privilege. Despite an order by U.S. District Judge John Sirica that the tapes of 64 presidential conversations be surrendered to him."

The Supreme Court will also decide a related question brought by the White House—whether a grand jury had the constitutional authority to name the President as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up.

No Longer Equal

Special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, beginning the oral presentations today, contended that, if the President and not the court is the final judge of what the Constitution means, "then Americans are no longer equal under the law." Mr. Jaworski said of Mr. Nixon's stand:

"He may be right in how he reads the Constitution. He may be wrong. If he is wrong, who is to tell him so? What, then, becomes of our constitutional form of government?"

The White House's chief Watergate attorney, James St. Clair, argued that the high court should dismiss the special prosecutor's case because even to take it up would involve the court in impeachment proceedings against Mr. Nixon.

"Only the legislature has the right to conduct an impeachment," Mr. St. Clair declared. "The special prosecutor is drawing this court into those proceedings inevitably and inexorably."

As both men argued, before an eight-judge bench in a jammed courtroom, on the largely uncharted area of presidential power and executive privilege, their presentations were interrupted by questions from the justices on various points.

Douglas's Query

Mr. Jaworski was only minutes into his oral argument when he was asked by Justice William Douglas what the grand jury's naming of the President as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up had to do with the subpoena for tapes of presidential conversations.

The special prosecutor replied that the federal grand jury action had been made known in the course of his arguments before Judge Sirica, arguments in which he sought a subpoena for the tapes. He explained that the material was used in order to give the judge a full picture of the Watergate conspiracy.

Justice Potter Stewart questioned Mr. St. Clair on his argument concerning the court's possible involvement in impeachment proceedings. Does this mean that the high court should be "stopped in its tracks" because impeachment is under way, he asked.

Among the opposition, both the often-divided Socialists and the well-organized Communists scored gains. The Socialists won 26

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The presidential attorney answered that it did not, but he again said that impeachment is solely the province of the legislative branch.

Justice Thurgood Marshall raised a ripple of laughter by remarking to Mr. St. Clair that, if the court dismissed the case on the grounds that it should not have been taken up, Judge Sirica's order for surrender of the tapes would remain in force.

The President's attorney replied that nevertheless "it should be dismissed, period."

The Supreme Court bench numbered only eight justices today because the ninth, Justice William Rehnquist, who was once an assistant attorney general under President Eisenhower, died last week.

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In Ellsberg Case Kissinger Is Ordered To Testify at Trial

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI)—U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell today ordered Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to appear as a defense witness in the Ellsberg break-in trial.

Judge Gesell acted after one of the defendants, John Ehrlichman, testifying in his own behalf, denied that he ordered the burglary in 1971 while serving as President Nixon's adviser on domestic policy. Mr. Ehrlichman said he never realized the "covert operation" that he approved would lead to the break-in.

Judge Gesell ordered Mr. Kissinger to appear Wednesday. Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyers said that it was "material and necessary" that the secretary of state testify.

William Frates, one of Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyers, said he wanted Mr. Kissinger to respond to testimony by David Young that Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Kissinger investigated the White House "plumbers" investigative unit got a psychological profile of Daniel Ellsberg after he had leaked the Pentagon papers to newspapers. Young is a former assistant to Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Ehrlichman.

Mr. Kissinger sought last week to get his subpoena quashed but Judge Gesell ruled against him and ordered that he stand by "in readiness" to respond if called.

Mr. Ehrlichman testified today that Mr. Nixon relieved him of supervisory control over the "plumbers" two months before they broke into the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist in September, 1971.

Mr. Ehrlichman and three members of the "plumbers"—Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez—are accused of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Dr. Lewis Fielding, the psychiatrist whose Beverly Hills, Calif., office was burglarized.

Mr. Ehrlichman is also charged with perjury in previous testimony about the case.

Mr. Ehrlichman said that Egil Krogh, co-director of the "plumbers" with Young, accepted full responsibility for the break-in during a conversation that they had after the burglary.

The key questions posed to Mr. Ehrlichman by another of his defense lawyers, Henry Jones, were:

Q—"Did you authorize the break-in of Dr. Fielding's office?"

A—"No sir."

Q—"Did you see the blueprint for the break-in?"

A—"I've never seen that."

Q—"Did Mr. Krogh ever tell you about the break-in prior to its happening?"

A—"No sir."

Q—"Did he ever take full responsibility himself?"

A—"Yes sir."

Prosecutor William Merrill cross-examined Mr. Ehrlichman about an Aug. 11, 1971, memorandum in which Krogh and Young proposed a "covert operation" to obtain Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatric records.

Mr. Ehrlichman acknowledged that he had approved the memorandum with his initials "E" and the message: "If done under your assurance it is not traceable."

"You realize this means you gave your written approval to what's in the memo?" Mr. Merrill asked.

"Yes," Mr. Ehrlichman said, but he added that he did not contemplate that the covert operation would involve burglary.

Second French Nuclear Test Is Reported in South Pacific

CANBERRA, July 8 (Reuters).

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam of Australia said today that France had carried out another nuclear test in the Pacific and expressed Australia's deep concern over the blast.

The French test was the second atmospheric nuclear test within a month at Mururoa Atoll.

The new test was reported a few hours before the second

stage of Australia's case against the French tests was due to be resumed before the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Australian Attorney General Lionel Murphy, who has been presenting Canberra's case before the court, arrived back in Australia today and was expected to meet Mr. Whitlam tomorrow.

In Paris, the French government today was silent about the reports of the test.

An Elysee Palace spokesman said, "We have nothing to say," while a Defense Ministry official also declined to comment.

No official statement is expected from the French government until the tests—due to total about six—are completed later this summer.

The French government has refused to recognize the World Court ban on tests, saying the court could not adjudicate on matters of national defense.

The French test today was the 36th since France started testing in the Pacific in 1966.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has declared that this year's tests will be the last conducted in the atmosphere and that all nuclear experiments will be carried out underground after September.

On June 18, the day after the French set off the first of this year's explosions, Australia protested by formal note to France about further tests.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said today the question of whether Australia would make another protest was under consideration.

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Election in Canada Is Rated Close Despite Liberal Lead

TORONTO, July 8 (AP)—In an election rated a toss-up, Canadians chose today between the parties of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Robert Stanfield. The key issue was rampant inflation.

Mr. Trudeau's Liberals led in every poll, but Mr. Stanfield's Progressive Conservative party showed consistent gains.

The outlook was for another minority government, probably similar to the one that fell two months ago when the Liberal party lost the parliamentary support of the New Democratic party over budgetary issues. The New Democrats have pledged to make a minority government work.

On the issue of how to combat inflation, voters had a clear choice: Mr. Stanfield has proposed a 90-day freeze of wages and prices followed by 18 months of flexible controls to curb the

inflation rate of nearly 11 per cent; Mr. Trudeau and two minor party leaders oppose any freeze.

Warm, generally sunny skies throughout Canada were expected to spur voter turnout. About 13.3 million were eligible to vote.

More Canadian newspapers took a stand in this election than in previous races, and more came out for Mr. Stanfield. Among papers that switched from Mr. Trudeau to Mr. Stanfield were the Montreal Gazette, the Toronto Globe and Mail and the Vancouver Sun.

Two minor parties were also fielding candidates: the New Democrats, a Socialist group, and the rightist Social Credit Party.

Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Stanfield were the main contenders in the 1972 election and in the 1968 election, which swept Mr. Trudeau to power.

In 1968, Mr. Trudeau's party trounced the Conservatives and went on to form Canada's first

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Hospital Doctors in Britain May 'Leave' Health Service

LONDON, July 8 (Reuters).—Hospital doctors today took the first step toward setting up their own agency to deal with Britain's free National Health Service, which has been crippled by budget cuts and internal dissent.

An emergency meeting here of a "ginger group" representing about 4,000 hospital consultants and specialists voted overwhelmingly to call a conference to create an alternative to the present system.

The doctors voted amid controversy over the future of the state-financed Health Service, created in 1948 and once regarded internationally as a model of socialized medicine.

Typhoon's Toll In Japan at 88

TOKYO, July 8 (AP).—Rains caused by Typhoon Gilda last week touched off floods and landslides that claimed 88 lives, the national police reported today. They said 18 persons were missing.

The rains also blocked rail services in Tokyo and neighboring areas as well as in western Japan.

The typhoon, which has lost strength, skirted western Japan and swept into the sea of Japan.

The police said that the rains destroyed or damaged 390 homes, 657 sections of road and 138 bridges. About 89,000 homes were flooded, the police said.

Italian Defense Chief Sees No Chance of Military Coup

ROME, July 8 (NYT).—Defense Minister Giulio Andreotti today ruled out the possibility that the armed forces or a group of military officers could seize power in Italy in a coup.

The minister promised his personal vigilance, however, to prevent any plotting.

Mr. Andreotti, a former premier and one of the major leaders of the Christian Democratic party, was asked during a news conference about recurrent rumors of a possible armed forces take-over in Italy.

The defense minister said that Italy lacked any tradition of military coups, and that a system of checks and balances within the armed forces and the military police—the carabinieri—made such a seizure of power highly unlikely.

System Deteriorates

Mr. Andreotti conceded that the nation's democratic system had deteriorated lately and that some Italians may advocate a military regime to restore law and order.

According to the minister, a few members of the armed forces

may individually profess authoritarian ideas, "but there is no organization, no plotting, no program" for a military coup.

The minister's allusion to individual members of the armed forces with ambitions for power clearly referred to a few senior officers who are in detention in northern Italy on charges of having belonged to a neo-Fascist network. Judicial sources have indicated that the imprisoned officers had vaguely been discussing a military take-over.

False Alarm

Asked about a nationwide alert of the armed forces early this year that caused much apprehension, the defense minister said it had resulted from a mistake at a military communications center.

The error was due to a spurious message containing what seemed to be a tipoff that a coup would start at 3 a.m. on a given day. "Of course," Mr. Andreotti said, "the coup didn't come off, because there never had been any plot—it was all a misunderstanding."

Giscard Visits Schmidt for Talks on EEC Community Problems

Seen as Main Topic

BONN, July 8 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing met today in the first semi-annual Franco-German summit meeting they have attended as government leaders. Economic and political problems of the European Economic Community figured to dominate their two days of talks at Garmisch Castle near here.

A Bonn government spokesman said after today's initial session that Mr. Schmidt had told Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that West Germany will probably soon close a legal loophole that has allowed those responsible for war crimes in occupied France to escape prosecution here.

At issue is the West German parliament's failure to ratify a treaty amendment which the countries signed in 1971. Its aim was to allow war criminals to be tried in Germany even after they had been tried in absentia, by French authorities.

Mr. Schmidt told the French President "that ratification should be possible by the end of the year," the spokesman said.

This is Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's first foreign trip since becoming President in May. The two men, close friends since their days as finance ministers, met while their foreign, finance and defense ministers and other cabinet aides conferred in parallel talks.

Powers Within EEC

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, whose country now holds the chairmanship of the EEC's Council of Ministers, and Mr. Schmidt, whose nation is the Common Market's leading economic power, agree that close cooperation between Paris and Bonn is essential.

No spectacular results are expected from the talks. The nine-nation EEC is largely marking time while it considers Britain's bid for more favorable membership terms and Italy's efforts to solve its economic difficulties.

But in a television interview last night, Mr. Schmidt expressed guarded optimism that West Germany and France together could provide the impetus for EEC progress by late summer or early autumn. He also indicated that Bonn expects that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's government will prove more cooperative than its predecessor in tackling European problems.



MOVING ON—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger shaking hands with strollers as he walked in London yesterday. With him was James Callaghan (center), the foreign minister. Mr. Kissinger also saw Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Edward Heath.

Concerned About World Economy

Kissinger, Callaghan Discuss Oil Problem

LONDON, July 8 (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and British leaders today resolved to quicken the search for a strategy to ease the world's energy-money crisis.

But no plan was announced after daylong talks, presumably because other countries have to be consulted.

The Americans and British, informants said, agreed on a definition of the central problem. It was that the world economy will become subjected to intolerable strain if the oil-producing nations go on piling up vast revenues, leaving the consumer nations with equally big deficits.

Funds on Deposit

Both short and long-term financial implications were discussed. Britain reported that about \$3 billion in surplus Arab funds is on short-term deposit in this country. Mr. Kissinger explained that the recent U.S.-Saudi Arabian agreement could lead to the purchase by that country of up to \$10 billion worth of U.S. government securities.

Mr. Kissinger and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan were reported to be agreed on the need to strengthen the international treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

That pact seems to be in danger of breaking down because new powers are believed to be moving toward nuclear

status. The treaty will be subject to international revision in March.

Diplomats said that Mr. Kissinger went some way toward allaying British fears provoked by President Nixon's joint declaration with Soviet leaders last week that final negotiations for an East-West summit conference should be held "at an early date."

Britain and some European

allies feel this was a deviation from a position defined in Ottawa last month by NATO. The Europeans want more signs of Soviet good faith before giving a green light for a 35-nation summit parley.

Mr. Kissinger arrived from Bonn on the last of a swing through European capitals in which he has been briefing U.S. allies on details of Mr. Nixon's mission to Moscow.

Tanaka Party's Majority Cut In Election for Upper House

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seats, an increase of one, while the Communists took 15 seats, an increase of nine.

The Komeito, or clean government party, the political wing of the militant Soka Gakkai Buddhist sect, won 14 seats, a gain of one, but the moderate Democratic Socialists took only three seats for a loss of three.

Several independents who apparently received heavy protest votes from Japanese tired of both the Liberal Democrats and the opposition won impressive victories.

Record Turnout

While the upper house is far less powerful than the 481-member lower house and can only delay enactment of legislation passed by the lower chamber, the election stirred widespread interest. The turnout of 73 percent of Japan's 75 million eligible voters set a postwar record.

Interest was enlivened by bitterness over Japan's 26 percent inflation rate—the highest in the industrialized world—charges of collusion between the Liberal Democrats and big business and a feeling that the opposition might finally be able to unseat the conservatives for the first time since the late 1940s.

The Liberal Democrats' biggest losses were in the prefectural races, where they lost eight

of their 51 seats. As in the past, the conservatives fared badly in the nation's big cities, winning only one seat out of four in Tokyo and one out of three in Osaka.

The Socialists, who relied heavily on labor union leaders, were led in the national contest by Kamejiri Meguro, the 52-year-old chairman of the National Railroad Locomotive Workers Union, who led an illegal slowdown strike last spring.

Although the Communists made some gains, their attempts to increase support outside the larger cities achieved little success.

Greek Ex-Premier Accuses Athens of Provoking Cyprus

ATHENS, July 8 (UPI).—Greek politicians opposed to the military regime today said that the government was responsible for a crisis in Greece's relations with Cyprus.

Former Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos said in a statement to newsmen, "The Greek nation, with the threatened dramatic break in the moral bonds between Athens and Nicosia, is entering a crisis of unforeseen consequences."

Mr. Kanellopoulos blamed the military regime for leading President Makarios to the point of demanding the withdrawal of 650 Greek officers serving with the Cypriot National Guard, the 10,000-man Cypriot army. In making the demand last week, Archbishop Makarios said that "a hand extending from Athens" was trying to assassinate him.

Mr. Kanellopoulos said the restoration of normal relations between Greece and Cyprus will require sincere respect on the part of Greece for the independence of the Cypriot state.

Former Coordination Minister George Mavros, spokesman of the Center Union party of the late Premier George Papandreu, said, "Any attempt to overthrow constitutional order in Cyprus would unavoidably lead to the partition of the island." The population of Cyprus is one-fifth Turkish, four-fifths Greek.

A statement from the premier's

Long Line Puts in Long Hours For Seats in Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—For hours today, they stood in line clutching a small swatch of yellow legal paper—admission for the arguments in the case of the United States of America versus Richard Nixon, President of the United States.

When the doors of the Supreme Court opened at 10 a.m. today, more than 400 persons lined the marble steps. Most would get only a brief glimpse of the arguments.

There has been intense competition for seats to witness the case. Only 50 to 100 of the 400 seats available went to the general public for the full three-hour sessions. Newsmen, congressmen and lawyers from across the country vied for the rest.

A special section of 27 seats has been set aside for the general public, granting each person in line a maximum 5-minute view of the proceedings.

Professor on Line

Harvard Law Prof. Maurice Ford, a Supreme Court bar member who did not like the odds of his getting a seat in the lottery for bar members, arrived on the sidewalk yesterday to wait for one of the public seats.

Other spectators began arriving earlier with sleeping bags, blankets, cards, chess sets and cans of beer.

Elena Sussow, an 18-year-old freshman at Sarah Lawrence, clocked herself in at 4:30 a.m. Saturday. "I spent my time reading 'All the President's Men' and 'The White House Transcripts' and I've slept about two hours."

After several dozen spectators had arrived, someone decided that a way to keep track of places in line would be to hand out tickets with numbers on them. A young man took charge and tipped a yellow legal pad into small pieces. Each spectator was given a number. He signed the ticket and these witnesses signed it.

By the time Mrs. Dorothy Johnson of Washington arrived at 3 p.m. Saturday, there were 70 persons in line. "I intended to come later," Mrs. Johnson said, "but I heard the line had already started. I came because I'm extremely interested in following Nixon's removal from office."

Mrs. Johnson, 49, said she is a Republican.

As the opening hour approached, the crowd became restless. At 9:15 a.m., those waiting saw a limousine arrive. Mr. Nixon's chief Watergate lawyer, James St. Clair, stepped out with his wife and two other persons. A few people clapped; others hissed. Someone asked for an autograph.

A few minutes later, special prosecutor Leon Jaworski arrived.

The special prosecutor made a careful, step-by-step exposition on the establishment of his office under the Justice Department to the matter was not simply a dispute within the executive branch.

He told the court that when he was hired—he was appointed by Mr. Nixon—he was told that "I would have the right to take the President to court."

"What has evolved... is a prosecution, I think, of a certain kind. What we are saying is that we have a clear right to test this executive privilege in the courts," the special prosecutor said.

But Mr. St. Clair contended that the President had not given up his right to decide what material should be turned over in the Watergate case.

The President's attorney argued that, according to the special prosecutor, "he's a fourth entity of government."

"We have only three branches," Mr. St. Clair said, "not three and one-third, three and one-half or four."

The President's Watergate attorney argued that a ruling upholding the special prosecutor would make Mr. Nixon "let's say 88 per cent President instead of a 100 per cent President."

"This President ought not to have any less power than any other President," Mr. St. Clair said, adding that the framers of the Constitution "had in mind a strong presidency even in the course of impeachment proceedings."

Justice Lewis Powell asked Mr. Jaworski whether he was contending that the naming of President Nixon by the grand jury reduced him to the status of any other defendant and foreclosed the possibility of the use of executive privilege.

The special prosecutor said that claims of privilege were not foreclosed by the present circumstances. Justice Powell then questioned another member of the special prosecution staff, Philip Lacovara, on the power of the grand jury to name Mr. Nixon in the Watergate case.

The justice noted that, since there are grand juries sitting all over the nation and since there are politically motivated prosecutions, "that is a far-reaching power, if it exists."

Mr. Lacovara answered that the Watergate and other grand juries "would not rightly accuse the President of a crime."

Mr. Lacovara urged the court to uphold Judge Sirica's order because the taped conversations were held "not in the course of a lawful conduct of public business but in furtherance of a criminal conspiracy to defraud the United States and obstruct justice."

The deputy special prosecutor, in answer to Mr. St. Clair's warning that the court was being drawn into the impeachment process, said that "to say there will be public consequences—even political consequences—is not to say that this is a political case and must be recognized as non-judicial."

There was no indication of how long it would take the high court to hand down a ruling. The Watergate cover-up trials are scheduled to begin Sept. 9.

ed. He was accompanied by his wife and a son. The applause and cheers were loud and long. As Mr. Jaworski made his way through the crowd of photographers on the marble steps, a spectator yelled, "Save the Constitution." Another cried, "Give 'em hell, Leon."

U.S. Tribunal Studies Rights Of President

(Continued from Page 1)

President Nixon has disqualified himself as a former associate of Watergate defendants.

The possibility arises of a 4-3 vote. In such a case, Judge Sirica's order would stand but no precedent would be set. However, the Supreme Court has said that it will obey a "definitive" ruling of the court and a 4-3 vote would not be definitive. Thus, the order might be ignored, although this would heighten the risk of impeachment, Capitol Hill observers say.

At the White House, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren refused today to answer all questions on the subject of compliance with a high court ruling, saying that "it would be very wrong" for him to comment while the matter was in the courts.

On Capitol Hill, Senate Republican and Democratic leaders warned the President not to ignore the court's rulings, whatever they may be.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., the majority leader, said, "Any citizen should obey any ruling of the Supreme Court. It would be a duty."

The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said that the President "should not defy the Supreme Court if it is a clear opinion."

The court began its session at 10:01 a.m. and Justice Rehnquist immediately left the bench. At 10:02, Mr. Jaworski began his arguments.

The special prosecutor made a careful, step-by-step exposition on the establishment of his office under the Justice Department to the matter was not simply a dispute within the executive branch.

He told the court that when he was hired—he was appointed by Mr. Nixon—he was told that "I would have the right to take the President to court."

"What has evolved... is a prosecution, I think, of a certain kind. What we are saying is that we have a clear right to test this executive privilege in the courts," the special prosecutor said.

But Mr. St. Clair contended that the President had not given up his right to decide what material should be turned over in the Watergate case.

The President's attorney argued that, according to the special prosecutor, "he's a fourth entity of government."

"We have only three branches," Mr. St. Clair said, "not three and one-third, three and one-half or four."

The President's Watergate attorney argued that a ruling upholding the special prosecutor would make Mr. Nixon "let's say 88 per cent President instead of a 100 per cent President."

"This President ought not to have any less power than any other President," Mr. St. Clair said, adding that the framers of the Constitution "had in mind a strong presidency even in the course of impeachment proceedings."

Justice Lewis Powell asked Mr. Jaworski whether he was contending that the naming of President Nixon by the grand jury reduced him to the status of any other defendant and foreclosed the possibility of the use of executive privilege.

The special prosecutor said that claims of privilege were not foreclosed by the present circumstances. Justice Powell then questioned another member of the special prosecution staff, Philip Lacovara, on the power of the grand jury to name Mr. Nixon in the Watergate case.

The justice noted that, since there are grand juries sitting all over the nation and since there are politically motivated prosecutions, "that is a far-reaching power, if it exists."

Mr. Lacovara answered that the Watergate and other grand juries "would not rightly accuse the President of a crime."

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Paris Fire Kills 5

PARIS, July 8 (Reuters).—Five persons died and 13, including five children, were injured early today when a fire started by an explosion swept through an apartment building just below Sacre-Coeur Basilica in Montmartre.



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Spanish Envoy to U.S.

MADRID, July 8 (UPI).—Spain has named Jaime Alba Delibes, 66, a career diplomat, as its new ambassador to the United States.

Israelis Raid Lebanon Ports

(Continued from Page 1)

these harbors for launching and supporting the terrorist operations.

Tonight's operation "was limited in scope," the command said, "in order to avoid injuring people and comes as a warning to Lebanon that it is responsible for terrorist activities launched from its soil."

The command's spokesman said that Arabic-language leaflets were placed in boats that were left undamaged by the attackers, warning Lebanese fishermen against aiding the guerrillas in missions against Israel.

The raids were the first Israeli operation into Lebanon since three days of air attacks on suspected guerrilla hideouts. The bombings ended June 20.

Frederic Viteau, Rabin and other Israeli ministers said later that the Jewish state would no longer rely on retaliatory actions after Palestinian guerrillas' strikes inside Israel.

U.S. Ordered To Repay '71 Import Levy

Customs Court Voids Nixon's Surcharges

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, July 8 (UPI).—The U.S. Customs Court today struck down a temporary import surcharge imposed in 1971 and ordered the government to repay about \$300 million it had collected.

In a unanimous decision, the three-judge court ruled that President Nixon exceeded his constitutional authority when he imposed the surcharge as part of a package of anti-inflationary measures on Aug. 16, 1971. The surcharge was discontinued four months later.

Lawyers for the government said the ruling will be appealed to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in Washington. It could then be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The ruling was made on a suit by Yoshida International, Inc. of Lindhurst, N.J., now called YKK Zipper (U.S.A.) Inc. The company paid the added duty on shipments from its parent company in Japan on Aug. 17, 25 and 26, 1971.

Thousands of protests against the surcharge were filed against the surcharge, but that Yoshida's was the first suit to reach the ruling stage. Mr. Lidstrom said that, if the ruling is not upset on appeal, the money refunded to Yoshida will be passed on to customers who paid higher prices for the zipper because of the higher import levies.

The special duty was imposed at the same time that President Nixon ordered a 90-day wage-price freeze. Importers were permitted to pass along added duties to their customers, but the charges had to be spelled out in the bill, which makes them readily identifiable in most cases, Mr. Lidstrom said.

The major opinion in the case was written by Chief Judge Hilla Boone. In essence, he said the power to levy tariffs is expressly given by the Constitution to Congress and cannot be delegated to the President.

Under trade laws, the President may terminate certain levies, but he must revert to earlier duty levels enacted by Congress. In the case, President Nixon imposed a 10 per cent surcharge, which put the tariff above the 35 per cent level then in effect, but below the last previous tax voted by Congress.

"We conclude that the authority granted by statute to terminate, in whole or in part, any proclamation does not include the power to determine and fix unilaterally a rate of duty which has not been previously legally established," Judge Boone wrote.

He noted that, in considering the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the House Ways and Means Committee struck out a part which would have given the President power to set intermediate rates. "The fact that Congress considered granting the President new authority to establish new intermediate rates as an incident to the power to terminate in part, and rejected it, indicated that Congress concluded that the President should not have power to choose rates which never existed in prior statutes or proclamations," he wrote.

Among those still wanted is Ras Mehin Sisheh, a close adviser of Emperor Haile Selassie and one of the highest landowners in the country.

A military communiqué said that among the 13 persons who presented themselves for arrest was Lt. Col. Tamrat Yigeu, a former interior minister believed to be responsible for a number of political arrests. He is a member of the Emperor's Crown Council.

Altogether, 56 prominent figures, including chief advisers of the Emperor and former ministers, are being held by the military.

Among those still wanted is Ras Mehin Sisheh, a close adviser of Emperor Haile Selassie and one of the highest landowners in the country.

The detainees include 25 former cabinet ministers and other officials arrested by the military in April and 31 persons taken into custody since the armed forces took control 10 days ago.

The military called on the public to report the whereabouts of the wanted men but advised against the "use of force" in their capture.

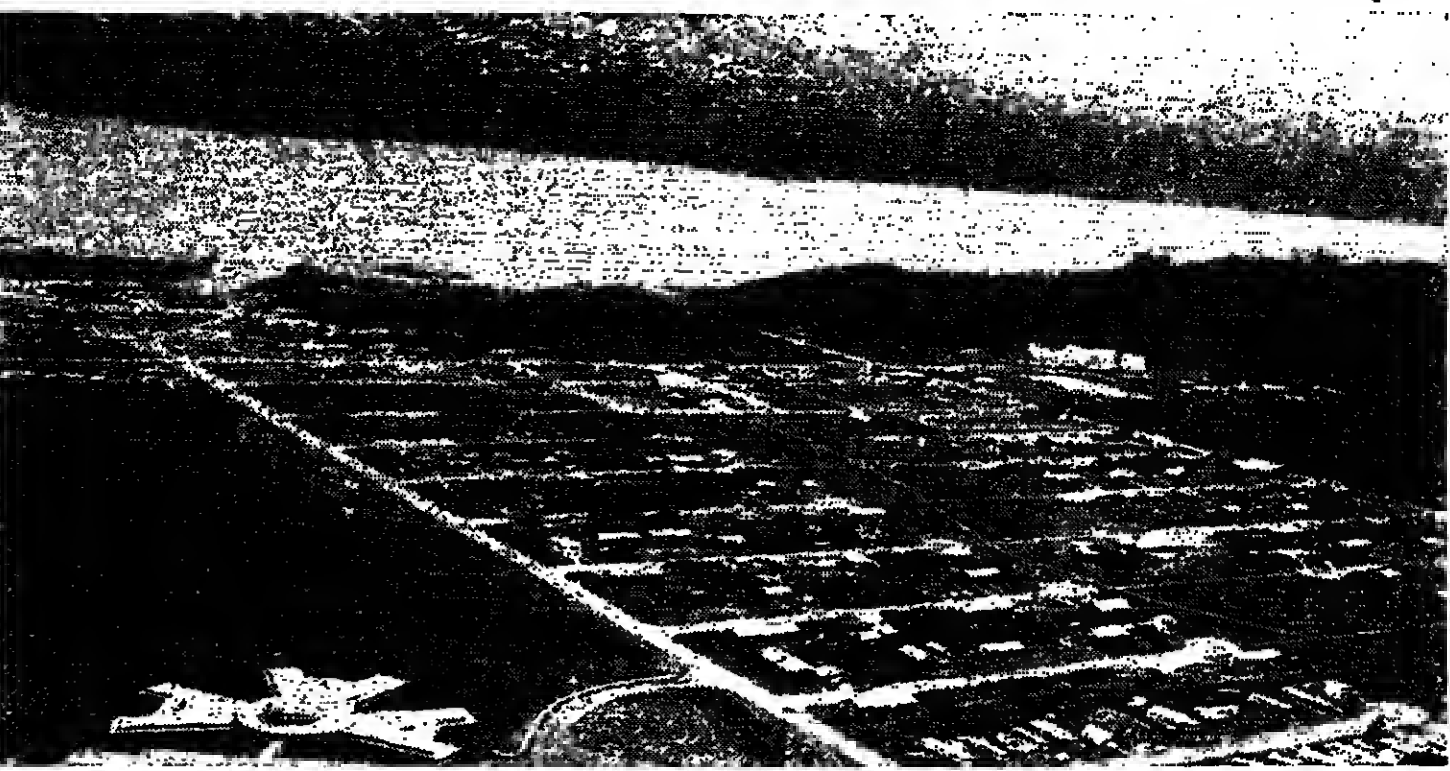
"Misuse of Authority" The military said those on the wanted list were required for investigation into "misuse of authority and government funds." It warned that anyone found hiding the men would be considered a "criminal" and also arrested.

It was assumed that the latest list had the approval of the Emperor. Four days ago, the military announced that the Emperor had "consented" to the planned arrests.

In its latest broadcasts the military has also ordered that small amounts of weapons being held in the homes of some of those arrested be handed over, along with government cars, houses and other property still being used by their families.

Parliament, which is due to begin an extraordinary session today at the request of the armed forces to debate a revised constitution, put off the session until tomorrow. The postponement was to allow members of both houses to collect their salaries.

S. African Files Burn PRETORIA, South Africa, July 8 (UPI).—Fire destroyed thousands of records at the Department of the Interior headquarters here today but the 800 occupants of the new 30-story building escaped without serious injury.



An overall view of Valdez, Alaska, where the Trans-Alaska Pipeline will end and ships will load the oil.

Lack of Housing, Surge in Crime Are Feared Oil Pipeline Boom Bringing Alaska Problems

By Wallace Turner

VALDEZ, Alaska, July 8 (UPI).—The quiet beauty still clings to this little place, hidden at the end of a fjord and sheltered by mountain peaks.

But the roar of machines improving the gravel airstrip, the strident voice of a wife searching for housing, the expectant chuckle of a bar manager, the worried talk of a chief of police—all are sounds of an approaching problem: a flood of humanity expected for construction of a terminal here for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

Pipeline talk began among Valdez's 1,000 residents in 1969, but it was not until April that legislation for the project cleared Congress. Crews and pipeline were quickly moved in, creating a housing problem.

"The population is up to about 2,000 and we have no housing, no place to put trailers, no place for the new people to live," Herbert Leifeldt, the city manager, said. "A lot of them are hiding in the bush, camping, violating sanitation laws, and we can't take the time to run them out. It's a real problem."

\$800 Within Year

There will be 8,000 or more people here within a year, officials predict.

The construction companies will bring some 3,500 to build part of the pipeline and the tank farm on the south side of the fjord—called the Valdez Arm of Prince William Sound, on Alaska's southern coastline. At the tank farm the oil will be processed and the tankers loaded.

The companies are building barracks for most of the workmen and family housing for the supervisory staff.

But for the other thousands who come here to work as waitresses, clerks and so forth, no housing is provided.

"You just don't do things overnight, and no one has been willing to put up money," Mr. Leifeldt said. "The city owns almost no land and can't provide housing."

While Valdez has the most urgent problems, other cities and villages in this thinly populated state are also discovering the realities of the boom that they have fought to bring about.

Others' Problems Glenallen, an unincorporated town on the pipeline route from Alaska's North Slope, has no available housing. Its streets are clogged with traffic and the village expects to be overwhelmed with job-seekers. Crime is up in Fairbanks, and the Alaska state troopers are reassigning men to stations along the pipeline route.

Officials have lobbied the state government for help. Of \$12 million appropriated this year, \$9 million went to Valdez. But this and more will be used in hiring more policemen, buying new equipment, expanding the city staff and meeting the increased demands of the school system.

The city budget has risen from \$508,000 in 1971 to \$425,000 for next year, and school enrollment in the same period has jumped from 341 to 1,000 for the term opening in September.

There are two grocery stores

Trial Is Opened In Texas Killings SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 8 (UPI).—A jury of six men and six women was picked today to decide the fate of Elmer Wayne Henley, 33, accused in the Houston mass murders.

District Court Judge Preston Dial ordered testimony to begin and Paulina J.B. Jamison of Pasadena, Texas, was called as the first witness. He was the first policeman to respond last Aug. 8 when Henley called the police in the Houston suburb and told them he had shot and killed Dean A. Corli, 33, the man police say was the leader in a homosexual murder and torture ring.

It was revealed in court today that one of the witnesses to Corli's death, Timothy Kerley, 19, is in jail in Alabama on a drug charge. District Attorney Carol Vance said his office was trying to get Kerley transferred here to testify in the case.

Pay Bonus Order By Isabel Peron BUENOS AIRES, July 8 (UPI).—President Isabel Peron today announced settlement of a troublesome salary dispute in her first holiday of work in the presidential office. Her husband, Juan Peron, died last Monday.

Mrs. Peron, 43, dressed in black, met government officials in the Casa Rosada presidential offices for the first time. Soon afterward, she announced that all workers will receive an extra half-month's salary during the second part of July.

By law, Argentine employees are given an extra month's salary every year in lieu of pay raises. Today's decision means the workers will receive a month-and-a-half bonus in 1974.

here, but only one sells fresh meat. No shoes are for sale in town and no hardware supplies, but there is a drugstore—four months old. There is no movie theater and no bowling alley. No dentist practices here and one of

the two doctors is 86 years old. There are two gasoline stations and three banks but no bakery. There are three bars, and four others are operated in combination with small restaurants.

Wesley Clubb, manager of the

Valdez branch of the First National Bank of Anchorage and president of the Valdez Chamber of Commerce, said:

"Handling these people is going to be impossible. But you can't keep them from coming. If they work for one of the pipeline companies, they will have housing—but not for their families."

The lowest-paid workmen will earn \$8.61 an hour, and will earn extensive overtime pay.

The chief of police is D. W. Oehler, who was a policeman in Sitka and then an Alaska trooper. The authorized strength of his department is five officers plus dispatchers and a clerk. He was concerned whether that would be enough, and has arranged for the state authorities to fly in help if there is trouble.

A young and agitated woman came into the city manager's office and demanded to know when a trailer camp would open. Mr. Leifeldt told her he didn't know.

She said she was Bea Johnson and that her husband, Bud, was a maintenance man at a no-pipeline place, so they have no housing provided to them. They have lived in a tent, and have since moved into a trailer that has no water and no toilet. Have they children? "I'm going to have one soon," she said.

She turned to go, but stopped briefly and said:

"If they don't get some place for the wives to live around here, they better get some damned big warehouses."

96 Cases of Cholera Reported in Portugal LISBON, July 8 (Reuters).—The cholera epidemic in Portugal is spreading, with 96 new cases registered in the last 10 days, health authorities said today.

Since the outbreak was first reported in April, 368 cases have been registered and there have been eight deaths, the authorities said. The latest outbreaks were in slum areas of the capital and in Portugal's second largest city of Oporto.

None of the persons he tested displayed symptoms of mercury poisoning. Mr. Doi said in an interview. But he added, "based on what we know about Minamata and the cats, it is quite possible that those who eat a lot of fish will eventually build up such heavy concentrations of mercury that they will suffer the symptoms."

Although Mr. Doi, as a city official, has taken an active personal interest in the case, the powerful Environmental Agency of Japan's national government has not studied the problems. A spokesman for the agency said: "Maybe the agency will wait and see how the issue develops."

Amin Reported To Protest Film In Note to France PARIS, July 8 (AP).—President Idi Amin of Uganda has lodged a protest with France over a film showing him talking to crocodiles and terrorizing his ministers, according to authoritative sources.

But those were not the passages he objected to. Gen. Amin became embittered at narration in the film suggesting his government had ordered the death of thousands of citizens since he came to power in 1970, the sources said. The President threatened to take "drastic measures," the sources reported. French nationals in the country were warned by their embassy to be prepared for evacuation.

The film's producer, Frenchman Jean-François Chavrel, flew to Kampala to hear Gen. Amin's objections. As a result, Mr. Chavrel said on his return here Friday, several offending passages will be cut.

The film, called "General Idi Amin Dada," has been playing to packed houses in Paris for more than two months. First reports when the film was released said Gen. Amin was hugely pleased. But when word filtered back to his capital that Western audiences were laughing at him, the President became angry, the sources said.

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Jamaica Acts To Cut Drug Flow to U.S.

Gunrunning, Killing Lead to Crackdown

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 8 (UPI).—In a campaign to combat drug trafficking from this Caribbean island, Jamaican authorities have hunted out and seized at least 10 clandestine airstrips.

Several light planes and ocean-going yachts have been seized, and numerous arrests have been made.

Marijuana has always been easily available in Jamaica. But until a 1971 campaign sharply reduced Americans' supplies from Mexico, Jamaican marijuana was not available in the United States.

Now, according to reliable sources, about 55 per cent of the marijuana entering the United States goes from Jamaica to Florida by boat or plane and is being distributed throughout the East by organized crime.

Despite pressure from Washington, however, the Jamaican government of Prime Minister Michael Manley did little to combat the marijuana traffic until it became apparent that hard drugs and even gunrunning had become involved.

South American Sources The traffic in drugs other than marijuana has consisted mainly of cocaine that arrived here on commercial flights from South America and was then transferred by light aircraft and boats for smuggling into the United States.

The gunrunning helped provoke the crackdown on drugs because some imported firearms being bartered for marijuana and several murders of prominent Jamaicans reportedly were linked by the police to the drug business.

At the end of March, the government here approved extreme measures to fight crimes of violence and the apparently related traffic of marijuana and cocaine.

A new Ministry of National Security and Justice was formed and a businessman, Eli Matalon, was put in charge of the police and military forces. The government also created a controversial Gun Court, giving it the authority to try within a week anyone found with a firearm and the power to sentence the guilty to "indefinite detention."

According to Mr. Matalon, the new gun law has resulted in a sharp drop in the number of crimes of violence.

Russia Hits Bonn On Berlin Office MOSCOW, July 8 (Reuters).—The government newspaper Izvestia said yesterday that the West German decision to set up a federal environment protection office in West Berlin was "a gross contradiction of the letter and spirit of the four-power agreement" on the city. Russia maintains that West Berlin is an entity separate from the Federal Republic.

Izvestia commentator Grigori Sidorov said the Bundestag's June 19 ratification of the decision was due to pressure from the parliamentary opposition led from the West Berlin Senate.

In what looked like a veiled threat to withdraw concessions made under the 1972 agreement, Mr. Sidorov said that those behind the decision were doing "a disservice to the West Berlin population, to whom this agreement brought so many real and tangible advantages."

Saigon Reports Big Decline in Violations of Cease-Fire

SAIGON, July 8 (AP).—Fighting in South Vietnam has dropped to the lowest level since the cease-fire accords were signed in January, 1973, the Saigon command reported today.

Col. Le Trung Hien, Saigon's chief military spokesman, said North Vietnamese and Viet Cong committed 44 cease-fire violations during the 24-hour period ending at dawn today, and 11 violations from dawn Saturday to dawn yesterday.

The previous low was 51 violations a year ago, on July 2-8, 1973.

Col. Hien said the command makes no significance to such periodic easing of Communist military activity.

Military sources said a South Vietnamese C-119 military transport was shot down by a shoulder-fired Strela missile in the Mekong Delta 55 miles southwest of Saigon. All three crew members died in the crash.

He reported that four soldiers

and a civilian were killed at the Qui Nhon airstrip when a government C-7 Caribon transport blew a tire, veered off the runway and caught fire.

He also said that Communist forces ambushed a bus in the Mekong Delta 45 miles southwest of Saigon, killing six civilians and wounding nine.

In Cambodia, a government drive was reported to be continuing toward Oudong, a provincial capital 20 miles north of Phnom Penh which the Khmer Rouge captured in March.

Armored columns were reported on the move east, west and south of the town following the recent Saturday of a strategically located Buddhist pagoda. The Cambodian command claimed nearly 300 Khmer Rouge killed in two days of fighting for the pagoda.

The southern part of Phnom Penh was hit by two rockets, and several soldiers were wounded, the Cambodian command announced.

Army Issues New Arrest List And 13 Surrender in Ethiopia ADDIS ABABA, July 8 (Reuters).—The Ethiopian armed forces today ordered 27 leading guerrillas on a new arrest list to go to the army. By tonight, 13 had obeyed the order, it was announced.

The armed forces had warned after that anyone who did not

surrender voluntarily would be regarded as "admitting his 'crimes' and would have all his property confiscated."

One of the wanted men who has not yet surrendered is Ras Mehin Sisheh, a close adviser of Emperor Haile Selassie and one of the highest landowners in the country.

A military communiqué said that among the 13 persons who presented themselves for arrest was Lt. Col. Tamrat Yigeu, a former interior minister believed to be responsible for a number of political arrests. He is a member of the Emperor's Crown Council.

Altogether, 56 prominent figures, including chief advisers of the Emperor and former ministers, are being held by the military.

Among those still wanted is Ras Mehin Sisheh, a close adviser of Emperor Haile Selassie and one of the highest landowners in the country.

The detainees include 25 former cabinet ministers and other officials arrested by the military in April and 31 persons taken into custody since the armed forces took control 10 days ago.

The military called on the public to report the whereabouts of the wanted men but advised against the "use of force" in their capture.

"Misuse of Authority" The military said those on the wanted list were required for investigation into "misuse of authority and government funds." It warned that anyone found hiding the men would be considered a "criminal" and also arrested.

It was assumed that the latest list had the approval of the Emperor. Four days ago, the military announced that the Emperor had "consented" to the planned arrests.

In its latest broadcasts the military has also ordered that small amounts of weapons being held in the homes of some of those arrested be handed over, along with government cars, houses and other property still being used by their families.

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S. African Files Burn PRETORIA, South Africa, July 8 (UPI).—Fire destroyed thousands of records at the Department of the Interior headquarters here today but the 800 occupants of the new 30-story building escaped without serious injury.

ady Fleming, 2 Men Lose Athens Appeals ATHENS, July 8 (UPI).—The city council today rejected appeals by Lady Amalia Fleming, former Mayor of Athens George Vlas and retired Brig. Orestis Dalas against a government decision depriving them of Greek citizenship.

Lady Fleming, widow of the cover of penicillin, was expelled from Greece and deprived her Greek nationality in 1971 for being convicted of plotting the 1946 Stathi Panagoulis coup attempt to kill former Prime Minister George Papadopoulos. Mrs. Vlas and Brig. Vlas lost their citizenship in 1968 for anti-government activities abroad.

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Arab 'Envoy' on Tour of U.S. Found Signs of New Respect

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 8 (UPI)—An envoy of the Arab League who has been exploring American attitudes toward the Arab world returned from New York to Cairo last week with word that the natives over there are friendly — up to a point.

Claude Makoud, a leading Lebanese journalist, visited 54 cities in 32 states during the last five months. He reported to the league that he had found Americans more interested in the Middle East than in the past, and more willing to see the Arab side of the conflict.

But in a report to the league's secretary-general, Mahmoud Riad, Mr. Makoud cautioned that the changes in American attitudes were limited and tentative.

In an interview, Mr. Makoud elaborated: "The bias for Israel has been reduced but not removed; we have no real support,

but I found friendliness just short of friendship."

Mr. Makoud, who took leave from An Nahar, the Beirut daily newspaper, to go on the speaking-and-listening assignment, warned the Arabs to beware of the trap of "premature euphoria" about the U.S. role in the Middle East.

The October war and the oil embargo have stimulated a new curiosity about the Arabs among Americans, Mr. Makoud said. "We have won a great deal of respect that we didn't have before," he added.

But Americans, he said, seem to think that the main job was completed with the troop disengagement in Syria and along the Suez Canal. "They don't realize that this is only the beginning and that American mediation, in order to be successful, must help bring about a full Israeli withdrawal and make it possible for the Palestinians to create their own state."

Mr. Makoud, who had visited the United States many times before, spoke to university students, businessmen, politicians, labor leaders and civic clubs. He said that with a few exceptions he was asked no hostile questions — only questions for information.

He said that he found lingering hostility against the Arabs strongest in organized labor. "That was a little disappointing," he said, the only disappointment he would concede.

As for Congress, Mr. Makoud said that he was convinced that a growing number of senators and representatives would take a critical look at new requests for assistance to Israel. "They will continue to sign, but there will be fewer congressmen who will sign blindly and automatically," he said.

He said that he had told a group of senators: "We don't expect you to refuse to sign those bills for Israel—but at least hesitate before you sign."

Mr. Makoud said that one of the most encouraging new developments he encountered in the United States was that "Americans of Arab origin have lost their inferiority complex."

He added: "Their civic clubs are active. They have discovered that ethnic politics are respectable even for them. Arab-Americans are standing for local office and other Arab-Americans are campaigning and voting for them."

Israeli Recruits Private Army For Fatahland

TEL AVIV, July 8 (AP)—

A 49-year-old reserve officer is trying to recruit a private army of volunteers called the "July Unit" to fight and kill Arab guerrillas inside southern Lebanon.

A spokesman for the Israeli military command said the army was watching the situation to determine its seriousness.

The plan was disclosed in advertisements in the Israeli press calling for reservists and soldiers on active duty to volunteer for the force. News-men traced the ads to a reserve lieutenant, a veteran of all Israel's wars and a British Army soldier in World War II.

Authorities refused to permit newsmen to identify the man beyond his first name and initial—"Ethan H." The man told newsmen he had "received tens of answers" to the ad for the force that he said would be based in "Fatahland" to fight "continuously and systematically."



Helicopter flies past U.S. Coast Guard training barque Eagle in New York Harbor.

He Blames Palestinian Dissidents

Kidnappers Free Beirut Editor After 5 Days

BEIRUT, July 8 (UPI)—Newspaper editor Michel Abou Jaoudé, freed today by kidnappers, blamed an unknown group of Palestinian dissidents for his abduction five days ago.

Mr. Abou Jaoudé, 41, said: "My political articles were the apparent reason for the kidnapping." He added that his abductors "kept questioning me about why I was writing on the need for a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem."

"They told me my articles were pro-American."

Columnist for Paper Mr. Abou Jaoudé, chief editor and columnist for An Nahar—Lebanon's largest-circulation newspaper—spoke in a suburban hospital, where he was being treated for a bullet wound in the right shoulder.

He was admitted to the hospital for observation and rest after his ordeal, which started Wednesday night when four armed men seized him at gunpoint from his car in a Beirut street.

"I was shot almost at once while I struggled to get free," he said.

He said he was kept blindfolded almost the entire time he was in captivity, and always while being interrogated.

"I could detect all types of dialects—Lebanese, Syrian, Iraqi and Palestinian—but I never saw the people who were asking the questions," he said.

Noting that Lebanese authorities and the leaders of the main Palestinian guerrilla groups cooperated to find him, Mr. Abou Jaoudé said: "Whoever is responsible for the incidents must belong to some small group of dissidents. The larger Palestinian organizations would not be involved."

He also said he did not think

it was possible that the kidnappers could have been Israeli agents seeking to foment trouble between the Palestinians and Lebanese authorities.

Mr. Abou Jaoudé said pressure from "responsible" Palestinians and the government forced his abductors to release him.

He was freed this morning outside Beirut and picked up by Lebanon's director of public security, Col. Antoine Dahdah, apparently after a tip.

Divers 'Repelled' by Layer Of Water in Suez Canal Lake

By Jack Foissie

CAIRO, July 8.—American naval personnel clearing the Suez Canal have encountered a layer of water so dense with salt that divers "bounced" off it while attempting to reach the bottom.

American Rear Adm. Kent Carroll, heading a four-nation effort to clear the Middle East waterway, closed since 1967 by the Israeli-Egyptian war, said the subterranean heavy-water layer is in the canal's Great Bitter Lake.

Navy scuba divers discovered the "dead water" when they submerged to investigate reasons for ineffectiveness of sonar gear intended to detect obstructions on the canal bottom.

The dense layer is about nine feet thick and about 45 feet below the surface. Beneath it the deeper water becomes normal again.

"Divers hit this layer and couldn't penetrate it until we sent down extra weights," Adm. Carroll said. "We had to load each diver with 35 pounds of weight before they could get through it."

Once into the murky layer, he said, the divers "were in darkness."

"Apparently the layer has been saturated with oil as well as salt."

We presume it's fuel leaked from ships."

Both the admiral and his technical adviser, Henry O'Neal, are experienced oceanographers. Egyptian authorities had feared indications of unusual subsurface conditions in the Great Bitter Lake, but they, as well as the Americans, expressed surprise at the discovery. The layer may cover much of the lake bottom.

"We're in an area of unusual oceanic conditions," Mr. O'Neal said. "The Red Sea is known to have subterranean hot-water spots with temperatures over 100 degrees. That's from volcanic heat. But this layer of water here—not mixing with other water, it's most unusual. We as yet don't have a complete explanation for the phenomenon."

American and Egyptian divers emerge from their dip into the murky layer coated with salt. "They look like they've been pickled in brine and must shower immediately," the admiral said. "But it has not presented a health problem."

International Task Force

Adm. Carroll coordinates an unusual task force of Egyptians, French, British and Americans engaged in clearing the 100-mile canal. Soviet minesweepers are on the way from a Siberian port to help with Russian-type mines laid in the Gulf of Dubay by Egyptian forces during the Middle East conflict.

Activity is increasing steadily along the length of the canal. Commercial divers under U.S. naval contract are cutting up the hulks of 10 sunken ships partly blocking the canal. Three salvage vessels on their way from the Philippines and Europe will lift the ship sections out of the water.

Thirteen sail serviceable frigates trapped by the war will be towed later into the Mediterranean for refitting.

© Los Angeles Times.

General Says Israel Needs Newer Jets

To Counter MIG-23s Delivered to Syria

TEL AVIV, July 8 (AP)—Israel needs newer American fighter planes to counter the Soviet-made MIG-23s now in the Syrian Air Force, the head of the Israeli Air Force said yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Binyamin Peled said Syria is the only country other than the Soviet Union that has the swing-wing fighter. Units of the Soviet Air Force fly the MIG-23 for countries in Eastern Europe, he said.

"I wouldn't state that we have begun to be inferior just because the MIG-23s have arrived," Gen. Peled said at a news conference on Israel's Air Force Day. "We still think the gap of aircraft plus pilot is sufficient to counter this threat—but we want more."

He said the McDonnell F-14 Tomcat, the McDonnell-Douglas F-15 Eagle, the General Dynamics F-16 and the Northrop F-17 are the only aircraft in the Western world that can match the MIG-23's performance.

Quick Delivery

Israel, he said, could get delivery in a day of the F-14, which is deployed with the U.S. Navy, if the United States wished to sell them from stock. He estimated, however, that it would take a few months to acquire them in normal procedures.

The newer F-15 has only recently been put into production and the others have been flown but are not in service, he said.

Gen. Peled discussed for the first time the U.S.-made Chaparral anti-aircraft missile system now used by the Israelis. He said the heat-seeking missile made its first "kill" anywhere by downing a Syrian MIG-17 over the Golan Heights early this year.

An advantage of the Chaparral is its ability to hide from enemy aircraft by not emitting electronic signals, he said, but he admitted that it is possible to counter the system. He indicated that the short-range surface-to-air missile serves Israel's purposes well because the cost of equipping all Arab aircraft with countering devices would be extremely high.

Gen. Peled said the rate of loss of Israeli aircraft to Arab missiles in the October war was lower than generally is believed, amounting to about half of all planes lost. He said he would not reveal the effectiveness of the Arab missiles.

MIAMI, July 8 (UPI)—Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., 76, son of railroad tycoon who became a 300-a-week reporter and lost his job in the "Social Register" died yesterday.

His career as a newspaper publisher, foreign correspondent, columnist and magazine writer spanned nearly five decades, and he was the author of half a dozen books. His best known work was a biography of his mother, titled "Queen of the Golden Age."

Among his journalistic triumphs were 15 interviews with Joseph Stalin and 12 with Benito Mussolini, as well as interviews with such varied figures as Mahatma Gandhi and Al Capone. He covered the Reichstag fire in Berlin, which set the stage in 1934 for Adolf Hitler's seizure of absolute power in Germany.

Wealthy Family

He was born in 1885 the son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, great grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, a ferryboat skipper who founded the New York Central Railroad. His mother, the former Grace Wilson, daughter of a cotton broker who later became a Confederate general.

His family divided their time between their 70-room mansion on New York's Fifth Avenue, their ocean-going steam yacht and their villa at Newport, R.I.

At the age of 21, however, Mr. Vanderbilt became a reporter on the old New York Herald, before its merger with the New York Tribune and for most of the rest of his life was a globe-trotting journalist.

Pietro Campilli

ROME, July 8 (UPI)—Pietro Campilli, 82, one of the last surviving Italian politicians of the pre-Fascist generation, died at his home early today.

Mr. Campilli was among the early members of the Italian Socialist party, forerunner of the Christian Democracy. He was a politician for business during the Fascist era and was among the founders of the Christian Democracy party in World War II.

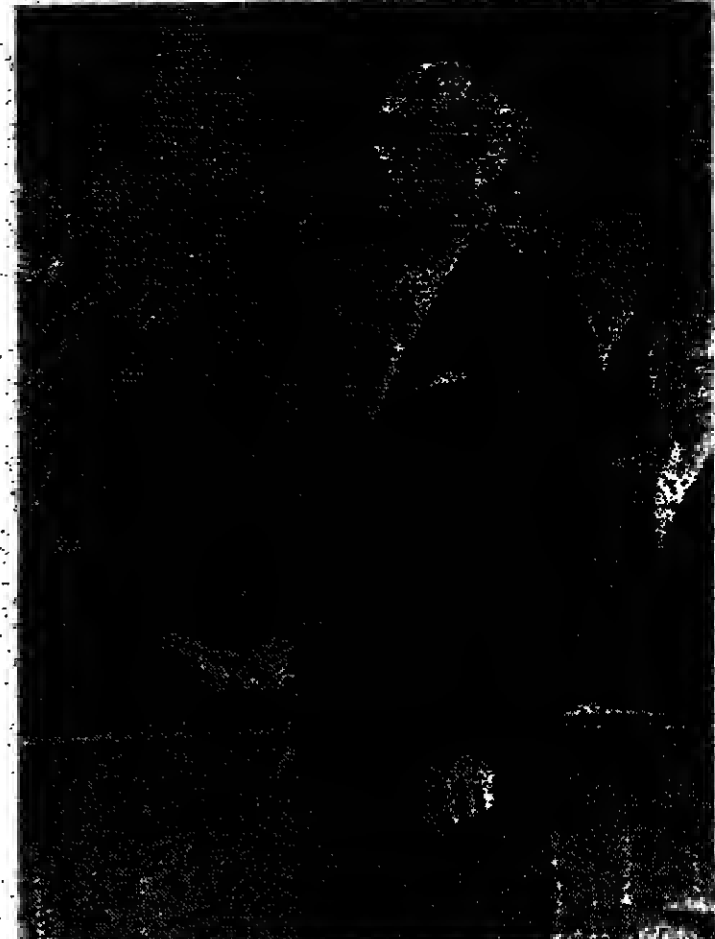
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Millard J. Bloomer Jr. NEW YORK, July 8 (UPI)—Millard J. Bloomer Jr., 75, lawyer and developer of opera and ballet, died Tuesday at Clinica Santa Maria in Malaga, Spain. He was counsel to the New York City law firm of Wilentz, Siddell, Bloomer, Jacob & McGuire.

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Rudolf Kirchschlager sworn in as Austria's president.

Austria Inaugurates President, Who Pledges an Independent Line

VIENNA, July 8 (AP)—Rudolf Kirchschlager, 59, was sworn in today as Austria's first non-Socialist President since World War II.

Although he served as foreign minister in the Socialist cabinet of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and ran for president as the Socialist party's candidate, Mr. Kirchschlager is not a member of the party. He made it clear in his inauguration speech that he would follow no party line as head of state.

"I will have my own opinion on everything that is essential in

politics and the economy, and I will speak up publicly whenever I think it necessary," Mr. Kirchschlager said before both houses of parliament.

As President, a mostly ceremonial post, Mr. Kirchschlager succeeds Franz Jonas, who died in April in the middle of his second term. The new President will serve a full six-year term.

Mr. Kirchschlager was elected in balloting held on June 23, receiving 51.7 per cent of the vote. His opponent, Alois Lagger of the conservative Austrian People's party, had 48.3 per cent.

Obituaries

Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., 76, U.S. Journalist and Author

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trained an apartment in New York City.

From May, 1953, until May, 1971, he served as a director of the Metropolitan Opera Guild and was a director of the Metropolitan Opera Association from 1953 until 1970.

Mr. Bloomer assisted George de Cuevas in the organization of the Ballet Institute and Ballet International, and he was closely associated with the Ballet Theater Foundation and the Harkness Ballet.

Moscow Presses Continuation of Security Talks

GENEVA, July 8.—The Soviet Union is so strongly opposed to a summer recess for the year-old Conference on European Security and Cooperation that it is making a political issue of the demand that the talks be continued without a break, West sources have reported.

The West and the Soviet bloc remained opposed on the second question after a session of the conference's 35 participating nations failed to agree on a new program of meetings to replace the one expiring on July 12.

The Western allies and most neutral nations held that a routine summer recess of about six weeks is necessary for practical and technical reasons. However the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact members insist the conference must be pursued without interruption to its successful conclusion.

Pamplona Bulls Injure 4 Men

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 8.—Two American and two Spanish were seriously injured today in the traditional "running of the bulls" through the streets, hospital officials said. All four men were expected to recover.

The American, Roger Grant, 27, of Baltimore, broke two ribs when he was trampled by a bull chasing the crowd at dawn from the corral on one side of the town to the ring on the other. The event is a daily part of the fiesta of San Fermín.

The New Zealander, Doug Harris, 18, of Christchurch, was gashed in the chest.

The Spaniards, Francisco Hernandez and José Roldán, were gored in the scrota and the chest respectively.

Deaths Notice

Mr. Edward K. Rosen died at his home in Paris on the morning of July 8, 1974, following a brief illness. Mr. Rosen had been past of Director of European Operations for Cady Corporation, based in Newbury, for the past two years. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Rosen, and three children: a son, David, and two daughters, Susan and Rebecca. He was born in New York City on May 10, 1914, and was a member of the American Cancer Society.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday, July 11, at the American Cancer Society.

Mr. Rosen's family would prefer that donations be given to the American Cancer Society.

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Port Said's Reopening Set After 7 Years

CAIRO, July 8 (Reuters)—The harbor of Port Said, at the northern tip of the Suez Canal, will reopen for shipping in 10 days for the first time since the June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported yesterday.

It said that an Egyptian cargo ship, the Abu Simbel, will dock at Port Said on July 17 to unload 2,500 tons of general cargo.

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Don't Mention 'The String,' She Is at the End of Her Rope

By Betsy Wade

NEW YORK (NYT)—Every time I hear about the String, I feel like I'm talking about the end of the world. Well, at \$80 or so a piece, it may be the ultimate expression of the perils of inflation, but those of us who do not suffer from it, who have been known to partake of a meal between

Monday and Sunday, have problems. We can't laugh off, I mean trying to buy a bathing suit, we might actually wear "The String," and we are here with last year's diaphanous threads and an invitation to the beach.

And for one week, I told my friends, I would not be able to hear about their supermarket traumas, their primal scream therapy, divorce litigation, crisis

of middle age or child with lockjaw. I focused myself entirely on the pursuit of a suitable suit. One can get through the winter, it takes a certain amount of doggedness—the calling up Abercrombie & Fitch or writing to Sears to order a pair of slacks in the banyo-rest model. For reasons that probably lie at opposite ends of the protein ladder, these two places have remembered that

some of us in the great out-her are slightly larger than 31-18-31. And one doesn't have to go into that hellish room with the mirrors all around and the head that pokes through the curtain to check on your anguish. You can lock the bathroom door and untie the package and if the pants don't go past your knees, you just tie them up again and mail them back asking for the next size up.

No postman has ever been known to say: "You want slacks?"

Now there's some talk that manufacturers have been shrinking the pattern before the garment is cut—to save fabric—so that a Size 14 is more like a Size 12 1/2. Last winter things got so bad that the bootmakers skunk the pattern; everything in the stores was in the spindly-shank model.

But trying to compensate for the shrunken pattern in the bathing suit department is futile—the marker appears to have been thrown away one steamy afternoon in 1964. Since then, manufacturers have evidently been cutting bathing suits from the scraps left over from the year before, with fragments from bandanas thrown in. A scrap of this, a snip of that and presto—a \$29.95 bathing suit suitable for wear in a '65 movie.

To find a suit, one must go into the store because of those little notices saying nothing is returnable. Eventually, there is no hiding from it. Well, I did hide for a couple of years. I had the good fortune to visit an underdeveloped country, a place where women made of more than skin and bones are considered to be normal or possibly even advantageous.

I was unceremoniously presented with a greenish garment into which I could slide in comfort and ease. My arms and legs and head stuck out at correct angles and I could bend over. When I entered the water, I was able to manipulate my limbs in a way that propelled me forward without causing the garment to pop off.

Called 'Swimming'

In that underdeveloped area, this was called swimming and I found it truly diverting, perhaps even more enjoyable than sitting on one of those floating chairs in the water while holding a drink, or better than pushing expensively dressed people into the pool.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Historical Role of the Cod in America

In 1498, a certain immortality was achieved by a certain man whose name was made a legend in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was the first to represent the fish in the room where the House met, as a memorial of the importance of the codfish to the welfare of this Commonwealth. The motion met with general approval.

Nearly a hundred years later, a visiting Latin American revolutionary, Francisco de Miranda, noted that he had seen in the Massachusetts State House "the figure of a codfish, of nature size made of wood and in bad taste."

"Here's to old Massachusetts, the home of the sacred cod," a member of the Harvard class of 1880 exclaimed in a toast at the alumni's 25th reunion. This inspired, five years later, a more famous toast, also delivered at an alumni dinner (at Holy Cross, this time), which, as popular tongue has improved its original wording, runs:

Here's to the city of Boston, The home of the bean and the cod, Where the Lovells speak only to Cabots, And the Cabots speak only to God.

The codfisher has indeed played an important role not only in the history of Massachusetts but also in that of America, beginning with its second discovery after the Vikings, before Columbus—of which historians seldom speak.

Basque Catch On

The discoverers were Basque fishermen who had been hunting whales off the French coast with such success that by the 14th century whales had become scarce. Venturing ever deeper into the Atlantic in pursuit of whales, they were finally led to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, which means with cod. It did not take them long to realize that cod fishing was less dangerous and more rewarding than harpooning whales. It is difficult to believe that they were unaware of the existence of a continent so close to their fishing grounds; perhaps they even went ashore (at the place still called Port au Basque?). But they did not report it and they continued to nobody where they had been.

There are reasons for suspecting that other close-mouthed fisher-

men made the same discovery in pre-Columbian days. Bretons and Portuguese, probably, but nobody gave the secret away until 1497, when John Cabot discovered the cod of Newfoundland and told the whole world about it. French, Portuguese, Spanish and English fishing boats immediately occupied the Grand Banks.

Plymouth was founded in 1620, Gloucester in 1623; a first attempt to establish a fishing industry there failed, for the Pilgrims were too careful fishermen. But in 1628 they tried again, this time successfully. At the same time, the Rev. Hugh Peter, who had emigrated from his native fishing village in Cornwall, established a second fishing base at Marblehead and quickly developed a market for dried cod.

These first New England fishermen need not have gone as far as Newfoundland for cod, for just south of the coast of Massachusetts lies Georges Bank, larger than the state itself, which before the ice ages had been a wooded island. Under the weight of the ice which covered it during the glacial period, it sank beneath the surface to become an underwater plateau swarming with cod and other fish. The Pilgrims may have neglected it because of its "dangerous" reputation, but it seems likely that they had not yet detected its richness in fish, although they knew there were cod about, if only from the name an English navigator had given to Cape Cod in 1602. In any case, the wealth of the Newfoundland banks was a known factor, so it was in this direction that the New Englanders turned their attention. By 1649 New England was already doing as well in the fishing business that in that year alone it sent 800,000 dried codfish to market.

London Not Amused

The success of the colonies in developing this and other industries did not particularly please the government of London, which took them long to realize that cod fishing was less dangerous and more rewarding than harpooning whales. It is difficult to believe that they were unaware of the existence of a continent so close to their fishing grounds; perhaps they even went ashore (at the place still called Port au Basque?). But they did not report it and they continued to nobody where they had been.

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"That Revolution itself was, in a sense, a by-product of the New England fisheries, for it was to serve her fishermen that New England colonies had built their own ships and so had begun to justify English jealousy of a colonial merchant-marine." The fact that Massachusetts was supporting itself may also have fostered a growing sense of independence.

Restraining Act

In 1776, to punish Massachusetts, London enacted the New England Restraining Act, which forbade Americans to fish off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. This could have been a cruel blow all by itself, but by this time the colonies no longer needed another one. The Restraining Act was passed in March, but before the news reached America, the battles of Lexington and Concord had already been fought by patriots whose gathering place had been Faneuil Hall, provided by Peter Faneuil, whose fortune had been made in cod. When the fighting ended, John Adams, who was not a Massachusetts man for nothing, informed the British that in 1793 peace negotiations that it was a case of "fishes or no fishes." He seems by the peace treaty not only the right for American fishermen to operate in the waters of British America, but even to land in Newfoundland to dry their Grand Banks catches before carrying them away.

Nevertheless, New England fisheries suffered a blow in the Revolution from which they never fully recovered. Because fishing schooners had been converted into fighting ships, the fishing fleet after the war was only one-fourth of the fifth of its revolutionary size. The little fishing town of Chatham (whose fish pier still boasts a weather-vane in the shape of a cod) had 27 cod-fishing vessels in 1774, but only four or five when the fighting ended. However, the taking, preserving and marketing of cod remained important enough for New England to create the "codfish aristocracy" made up of wealthy citizens who had made their money from the cod. As Wallace Irwin put it:

Of all the fish that swim or swim In ocean's deep autonomy, There's none so precious each haughtiness As the codfish aristocracy.

The Cabots themselves were codfish aristocrats. New England and fishing was by now playing an important role in another flourishing industry, the slave trade. In Africa, slaves were bought with Spanish coins, rum, or salt cod. In the West Indies, plantation owners fed their slaves chiefly on cod supplied from New England—the best fish went to the Motherland, a region of cod connoisseurs; the second best to other overseas customers, and the rest to the slave plantations.

U.S. Archaeologists Find Greek Coin Hoard

ATHENS, July 8 (UPI)—U.S. Archaeologists from the University of California at Berkeley, excavating at Nemea, have found a hoard of 15 silver and over 200 bronze coins, Greek newspapers have reported. The silver coins date from the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. and were minted at Corinth, Sikyon and Argos. The bronze coins dated from Hellenistic times and included some Byzantine coins, the newspapers said.

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Reservations and Agency

U.S., Russia Sign a Major Art Exchange

By Peter Onos

MOSCOW (UPI)—The Soviet Union and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York completed negotiations Saturday for the first in a series of major exchanges that involve art treasures never before seen outside Russia.

The show, to open in New York April, 1975, will include the Sychian collection from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and other ancient masterpieces of sculpture, gold and bronze. In return, the Metropolitan will send 100 of its best European and American paintings to the Soviet Union.

"Nothing like this collection has ever been mounted or seen in the United States," said Thomas Hoving Jr., director of the Metropolitan. He said the exhibition would unquestionably rank among the most important ever presented in the more than 100-year history of the museum.

The exchange was formally noted last week in the joint communiqué issued at the end of the summit talks between President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. Hoving said the arrangement is the first official exchange of Soviet and U.S.-owned masterpieces.

After 10 weeks in New York, Hoving said, the show will go to Los Angeles for six weeks. Under a protocol to be signed by the Soviet Ministry of Culture and the Metropolitan, no other cities will be included. Only Moscow and Leningrad will get the Metropolitan shows.

The second show, for which details are not yet final, is to open in the spring of 1976. It will be a survey of Russian painting and icons from the 13th century to the 19th century with a few 20th-century works. The Metropolitan will probably choose from its considerable African and Oceanic collections.



I so enjoyed the experience that I asked the proprietor if I could buy the greenish garment. After some discussion about why I didn't go into a store and buy one just like it (I've been that route, and no thanks), I bought the sopping thing, dried it and ultimately imported it into the United States. For a couple of years I've been able to go to the beach feeling like a member of the human race.

But now, oh woe, the greenish garment is worn out. I besought the advice of my chic friend. She had done her usual thing of wrapping herself in two yards of batik and a gamelan orchestra and the mere sight of her made my men fall out and one heel break off one of my shoes.

"Don't be silly," she said smugly. "You're the athletic type and you should wear a leotard." Me in a leotard. Well, have you ever seen the Michelin tire man?

I tried on a "dressmaker" suit, made by an upholsterer from miles of fabric. It looked as if it would be like swimming in a downed parachute. I thought of cut-off blue jeans and a T-shirt, like the kids, but I fear I would dare swim only at quarries and deserted beaches. Nudism leaves me cold.

What is really needed are some bathing suits with enough material in them of a relatively plain sort. Even my svelte friends complain that they can't cover their flanks with what's offered unless they remain standing bolt upright at all times. I think the manufacturers might be delighted with the closet swimmers that emerged if they set out something to wear.

But at this point my psyche is so cheery that I'm planning to spend the weekend in transcendental meditation. My mantra is fanny fanny faony.

Whatever happened to leadership, and where are the leaders?



The decline of leadership around the world is acknowledged by most nations. Its scarcity is felt in many areas of political responsibility: its absence is recognized in fields and in countries that formerly generated leaders. It is a subject of global concern.

This week's issue of TIME is a positive approach to a present dilemma and, quite possibly, an antidote to cynicism or dismay. In an unusual undertaking, the editors of TIME are devoting this week's issue almost exclusively to an exploration of the leadership crisis—and the compilation of those personalities who seem likely to become the world's new leaders.

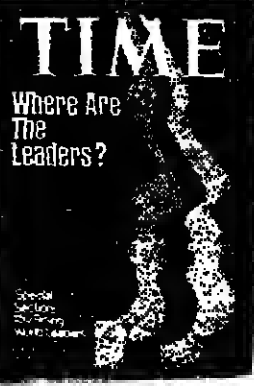
In TIME's cover story you will find a study of leadership itself...its requisites, its effect, its problems. The real problems, suggests TIME, have become essentially global, rather than national. Worldwide inflation, the specters of famine and nuclear war, overpopulation, the industrial corruption of nature, all of these together with civil wars and racial conflict, terrorism and repression.

In this issue TIME has put together a comprehensive survey of power and its employment—including thoughtful essays on leaders past, women as leaders, and leadership in dictatorships.

TIME also examines the led, noting that strong leaders have always depended upon a certain unity of followers, a sense of common purpose and direction.

These days, say the editors, there seem to be no clear majorities. "In an age of widespread skepticism and public awareness, with a diversity of often contradictory interests and problems defiant of solutions," states TIME, "people tend increasingly to watch and pass judgment, not to follow."

And in a special section the editors have compiled a list of 150 young men and women with the characteristics of leadership...a biographical album of those persons 45 or younger who should make a significant political impact on the world's future. This is the kind of reporting and assessment that should encourage an international dialogue. It is also the kind of editorial initiative that causes more people in more countries to get their news from TIME each week than from any other single source. 26 million readers.



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Everybody's to Blame

Speaking on television, Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, made a somewhat less than profound comment on inflation. The public, he said, is responsible for inflation "in a basic sense," because Americans are "so reluctant to have a tax increase they created the conditions."

"In a basic sense," this is, of course, true. Everybody (except those whose incomes or profits are geared to fixed rates) really prefers inflation to the measures that may be necessary to check it: an inflated paycheck is exhilarating, even if most of it is dissipated in paying inflated bills. And of all bills, tax bills give the least satisfaction in paying—it is hard to relate them to the services they provide.

But, accepting that truism, what is to be done about the global inflation and the disruptions of international exchange of goods and services it entails? For inflation, even that which stems—as in most industrialized countries—from growth in national production, is an evil that is now presenting its own bills.

Yet governments and economists alike are floundering in their attempts to cope with this dismal aspect of the dismal science. Inflation has been a major issue in every recent election campaign—in Britain, France, Japan and Canada. It has been blamed on the big corporations and the big unions, on the oil producers and the oil distributors, on the manufacturing countries

and those which mine or till the soil. Yet, apart from grim statistics and much rhetoric, little has emerged that bears upon the problem.

In a completely self-sufficient nation, there is no special reason why prices and incomes should not rise ad infinitum. Inequalities would, to be sure, occur in the process, but the same would be true of deflation or economic stability. What brings the disasters of inflation is the fact that no nation is really self-sufficient, that it must buy and sell to other countries, where the rates at which one buys and sells are probably different, and where inflation can mean severely adverse balances of trade. Both Italy and Britain are striking examples of this painful truth, but it is evident in nearly every country—including the Communist countries, which theoretically do not have inflation at all.

So the best thesis on which to operate is that everybody—the "public" in the largest sense—is to blame for the world's economic crisis, and that everybody should at least make a major effort to cope with it. National self-interest is the largest obstacle, but it is becoming more and more clear that international self-interest is national self-interest; that oil profits, or haughty royalties, or the profitable sale of manufactured goods can be tragic illusions. To accept this will be hard; it may even prove impossible on any effective scale. But in that case, everybody will suffer.

Summits and Human Rights

Unless Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev address "the problems of humanity and the basic rights of man," Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov said in a letter to the two leaders on the eve of the summit, their meeting will be "condemned to failure." But, one gathers, aside from some practical talk about emigration as it relates to trade, there is no evidence—certainly not in the communiqué—that this appeal was heeded. Mr. Sakharov himself spent the summit week conducting a hunger strike to dramatize the plight of Soviet political prisoners.

Three summits have only sharpened, not resolved, the broad issue he raised. It proceeds from the outrage which all decent people must feel at the continuing Soviet record on human rights. Earlier, Western liberals had hoped that contact with the West and the onset of détente would liberalize or "mellow" Soviet society, but Kremlin authorities responded instead by tightening controls. Others felt that the very process of industrialization would make Soviet ways and values "converge" with Western ones, but this prospect has been blocked by Russian tradition and Kremlin ideology alike.

Soviet propagandists and well-meaning Americans cultivate the view that underneath, as people, we're all the same. In fact, underneath were different in fundamental values. We have one view of the relationship between the individual and the state and the Russians have another. This is nothing to get excited or defiant about, but it cannot be ignored.

Two political strategies have arisen for relating this fact to détente. By the first, these differences in values are accepted, and diplomatic moves on to make the best government-to-government agreements possible, with the hope that a kind of political suction will carry some human rights causes along. This is the administration's strategy. Mr. Nixon and Dr. Kissinger have been extremely sensitive to Soviet threats to break off other diplomatic avenues if the United States expressed more than perfunctory concern for Soviet intellectuals, dissenters, Jews, constituent nationalities, and so on.

Sen. Henry Jackson's contrary strategy holds that internal Soviet liberalization is not just a welcome by-product but an essential precondition of any real and enduring détente. Until the Kremlin is tamed by the political need to consider the wishes of the Soviet people, he feels, it will be free to act in arbitrary and hostile ways in foreign affairs. Mr. Jackson believes that the Soviet government, desperate for trade, is more vulnerable to American pressure on human rights than the administration has perceived.

The terms of this debate do not allow any single categorical resolution. But enough experience has been gathered under détente to support certain judgments.

First, a détente policy will not win the strong popular support it needs to be effective.

Second, different Soviet human rights issues cut different ways. The Kremlin's principal thrust is to maintain its control at home. Thus it is particularly open to pressures whose aim or result is to get certain people—Jews, writers—out of the country. But pressures meant to soften the situation within Soviet society touch domestic politics more directly and encounter tougher going. This produces an unhappy paradox: Foreign pressures, if they succeed, may leave the Soviet Union a more illiberal place because they draw out of the country many individuals who might be pushing to liberalize it if they remained.

Third, it is not possible, or necessary, to avoid argument over how to press Moscow on human rights. That Mr. Jackson knew better than Dr. Kissinger over the last three years that the Kremlin would "give" on emigration to get trade, does not prove there is no effective limit on how hard the West can push. Indeed, the emigration-trade link may dissolve if Congress decides that, on economic grounds alone, trade with the Soviet Union should not keep receiving Ex-Im Bank subsidies. Pressures might then switch to political issues, such as relations in Europe. If the Russians want a full-dress European summit, for instance, why should they not first accept Western proposals on the exchange of information and people? Pressures should not be applied, however, unless the United States is prepared to have its bluff called. Each case must be thought out. Stalemates and reverses can't be excluded. They will produce, in the West, feelings of anger and guilt.

Finally, there is no justification to walk on tiptoe and to avoid speaking plainly and unprovocatively on appropriate occasions about human rights out of fear that Russian sensitivities and politics will be upset. The Russians are tougher than that. There is no need to be abusive but no need to paint pictures either. Russians routinely spout false and vicious stuff about Americans. The least Americans can do is offer the truth. Soviet officials often contend that they do not demand internal American changes as the condition of political agreements. But that is not out of delicacy; it is out of an absolute indifference to human rights on the part of the Soviet political establishment. Nothing illustrates more sharply and sadly this basic obstacle to an authentic Soviet-American détente.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

July 9, 1899
PARIS—Paris has ceased to pour its filth into the Seine, and the gates of the great collecting sewer, which emptied its polluted waters into the river at Clignancourt, were solemnly closed yesterday afternoon, never to be opened again. Two Ministers of State and numerous other high officials subsequently visited the lands which are henceforth to be fertilized by the daily 800,000 cubic meters of Paris sewage.

July 9, 1924
WASHINGTON—After surprising his physicians by the tenacity with which he fought the ravages of poisoning, Calvin Coolidge, Jr., died last night. Septic toxin had developed from a blister following a tennis match. The boy was unable to cling to life long after the infection had reached the stomach, preventing the retention of nourishment. He was courageous under the suffering, but the end was inevitable.



A Nation's Most Priceless Asset

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—When President Nixon chose Warren E. Burger to be Chief Justice of the United States, on May 21, 1969, he announced the choice as a celebrated White House ceremony. The nomination was the most important a president could make, he said. He explained in these words:

"Respect for law in a nation is the most priceless asset a free people can have, and the chief justice and his associates are the ultimate custodians and guardians of that priceless asset."

Neither the President nor anyone else could have dreamt then that the justices of the Supreme Court would one day sit in judgment on a case that could determine the fate of his presidency. But that one sentence of his, explaining the importance of the court, well and strangely captures in its two clauses what the case of *United States v. Nixon* is about.

Respect for law has all along been the issue, the connecting theme, in the series of events called Watergate. More particularly, the issue has been the duty of those who enforce the law to obey it themselves—the duty especially of the President, sworn as he is to execute the nation's laws faithfully.

Duty to Law

The public has understood that theme and followed it through all the evasions and distractions: The efforts of the President's lawyers to weave between the criminal process and impeachment, the dawdling and faint-heartedness of Congress. Most Americans have recognized the danger to freedom in official defiance of the law.

The case now before the Supreme Court sounds the theme of duty to law, but it naturally cannot be resolved in terms of a generality. It brooks with specific issues, among them the role of the court itself. And here we come to the second part of Nixon's presidential 1968 sentence.

There are those who object philosophically to the idea of Supreme Court justices as "ultimate custodians" of anything. Prof. Philip B. Kurland of the University of Chicago Law School has recently denounced "the dogma of the cult of the robe"—the belief that the judiciary should be "the ultimate forum for resolution of every major political, economic or social question."

It is fair enough criticism that Americans, including judges, have often taken too grandiose a view of the judicial function. But the argument is stretched beyond history and common sense when used to attack the Supreme Court's role in the case of the President's tapes. In so using it, Prof. Kurland has strayed from the teachings of his mentor, Justice Frankfurter.

Frankfurter, and before him Holmes and Brandeis, thought the court most grievously abused its power in the first third of this century when it substituted its judgment for that of legislatures on social and economic matters—striking down a law against child labor, for example. They might have felt the same way in the recent abortion cases, for there again the justices dealt with an issue outside their own

special competence and experience. But the context of *U.S. v. Nixon* is nothing like that. The demand for White House tapes for use by prosecution and defense at a criminal trial raises, finally, questions of evidence and privilege and procedure—the stuff of familiar judicial business, not legislative policy decisions on matters remote from the courts.

Of course there is a more profound constitutional dimension to this case. Its novel questions of executive privilege really ask the Supreme Court to define one boundary of presidential power. That is indeed an awesome thing to put to judges, but hardly unusual for this court.

The Constitution might have created a system of totally independent governmental powers, settling disputes among themselves by contention, but from the beginning it was not so understood. The branches exercised overlapping power. And the Supreme Court often resolved jurisdictional disputes, even ones of great political content, between the states and the federal government or two branches of the latter.

The case does involve politics, in the grand sense of the word. There is no denying that, or the subtlety of some of its problems. But more deeply the case concerns law—the high place of law in our society.

Justice Robert H. Jackson, himself a skeptic about judicial power, wrote that, whatever the Supreme Court's defects, Americans persisted in regarding it as "the most detached, dispassionate and trustworthy custodian that our system affords for the translation of abstract into concrete constitutional commands." This public is right to look to the Supreme Court still as the ultimate custodian of the priceless asset, respect for law.

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Capitalizing on a Mistake

By William Safire

MOSCOW.—Détente dilettantes have, over the past few years, exchanged a couple of common expressions.

Americans and Britons have taken the familiar Russian word, *horosho*, which means "good" or "okay," and adopted it. In the novel "Clockwork Orange," Anthony Burgess wrote *horosho* as "better show" and had his idly cruel Semantics of a dismal future use the word to define a good time. In Moscow today, *horosho* is the word Americans beginning to do business use most often to establish linguistic contact.

In return, the Russians have adopted a breezy, slangy American expression, "no problem," altering it slightly to *nyet problema*, accent on the last syllable, and have learned to accompany it with a lazy wave of the hand that offers the bleak reassurance of the confused fixer who cannot grasp the gravity of the fix he promises to fix.

Nyet probleme deals with situations by refusing to recognize any difficulty at all, or by recognizing it so vividly as to create a far more serious problem. Airport security for visiting dignitaries, for example, is *nyet probleme* because photographers and reporters are herded into small pens and allowed to watch a pre-selected crowd carry out orders to wave but not shout. And dissidents pose *nyet probleme* because they are rounded up and clapped in jail for the duration of the "welcome."

The *nyet probleme* reaction is explicable in a closed society which has just received orders from top to appear to open up. To bureaucrats trained for two generations to be surly to foreigners, and to a people unflinched for years by exhortations that they were surrounded by freedom, the new attitude being officially sponsored is a psychological wrench.

Tourism is a case in point. At a time when internal dissent in the Soviet Union is being slowly

strangled, Soviet leaders are making it easier for foreigners to come to Russia, spend their money, and observe the strangulation. Evidently the Russians believe that visitors will see the sights without feeling the feelings.

The man in charge of abstracting tourists to the Soviet Union, Viktor Boichenko, is the kind of Russian whom most Americans instinctively like. A World War II infantryman who earned his medal as a hero of the Soviet Union, he evokes memories of wartime comradeship; an intelligent, serious executive, the president of Intourist is good to do business with, and afterwards, he exemplifies that rough informality and directness that so many Americans and Russians find to be a cultural common denominator.

This year, more than 100,000 American tourists will visit the Soviet Union, the majority on group tours; most will be in their 50s (the Russians wish for younger and less demanding tourists, but so does every country) and most will stick to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

The Purpose

Boichenko suggests that the purpose of Intourist's three million ruble (\$4 billion) travel promotion is not so much the return of foreign currency; money spent by travelers in the Soviet Union amounts to less than 1.5 percent of the U.S.S.R.'s foreign income, he says. The basic purpose is to show the visitors what the Soviet Union is really like.

Because most Americans expect tourist facilities like those dreary office institutions known as motor inns, Intourist is building suitable antiseptic places to stay; some of the old hotels, like the National in Moscow and the Odesa in Yalta, have great charm and warmth, but they are the way of the past. Ultimately, Intourist hopes Americans will be unable to tell whether they are in a Holiday Inn in Suite, Mon-

Bernard Levin

From London:

"I suspect the country is enjoying the spectacle and would not take kindly to him who would ring down the curtain on it."

LONDON.—I do not think that there can have been a summer in living memory—certainly there has not in mine—when the talk of domestic politics has abated so little. Here we are in the dog days, and every morning's paper, and every evening's television news bulletin, are full of speculation about possible election dates, talk of some kind of coalition after an election or even the possibility of a general election. The political scene is being pushed to the outer rim of interest; Northern Ireland bleeds on, virtually unnoticed, and so intrepid reporter has had the heart to try trying an egg on the pavement, though in this case the explanation is at least partly that the temperature has been so low, and the rain so torrential, that he would have choked pneumonia if he had.

Perhaps it is not surprising, the parliamentary situation, with a minority government facing two increasingly hostile opposition parties in the House of Commons, is also without modern precedent. Amid the maneuvering for position, consequent on the general belief that an autumn election is the most likely of all the options open to Mr. Wilson, one important aspect of the situation has not had the attention it deserves. It would be seriously argued that the House of Commons is at present operating as in the best constitutional theory it should, for the very first time in modern political history.

The Evidence

Consider the evidence. Simplistic popular opinion believes, and the more romantically inclined of the experts would like to believe, that Parliament, ignoring the party divisions that run through it, is in the habit

of scrutinizing the government's legislation on its merits, and passing those items that it considers beneficial to the public weal, while rejecting those that it considers inimical. In countries where the executive and the legislature are separated, this may well happen; in Britain, with the executive sitting in Parliament and tight party discipline insuring an absolute minimum of cross-voting, it does not. If it does, if the government is defeated in the House of Commons on a substantial matter, an election almost inevitably follows. And yet here we have a government being defeated about twice a week (and it would be more often still if measures heading for certain defeat were not discreetly withdrawn before the vote), and the country is not in flames, nor are the heavens raining thunderbolts upon us for our political apathy.

Take a most significant episode from the end of last week. One of the measures the government was committed to on its election was the repeal of the Industrial Relations Act, and one of the provisions of that act had the effect of withholding certain substantial tax concessions, available to trades unions in general, from any union which refused (as they were entitled to) to register under the act. The overwhelming majority of the unions, including all the largest ones, refused to register; and the consequence was that they were unable to take advantage of the concession, and thus paid more taxes than they would otherwise have been obliged to. The total was about £10 million, and the government announced that, in its repeal bill, it would provide for the repayment to the unions of this money. Now this smacked too much of retrospective legislation for the taste of both the Conservative and Liberal parties; when the bill was in its committee stage, they combined to outvote the government forces. Not to be outdone, the government announced that it would now try to re-instate the controversial clause when the whole House came to vote on it after it emerged from committee. Whereupon, their blood up, Conservatives and Liberals stood their ground and insisted that they would vote it down again. The government yielded to the inevitable, and announced that they were abandoning the retrospective element in the bill.

Wide of Mark

Now this is only one example of what has been happening, and it suggests that a lot of the criticism of Mr. Heath and his men—criticism which has insisted that their tactics in opposition have been feeble and ill-considered—is wide of the mark. For note that the Conservatives and Liberals have not combined to throw out the government's bill to repeal the Industrial Relations Act, though they almost certainly could have done so if they had not their minds to it; what they have done is to remove only one of two features that they considered particularly objectionable. And is this not precisely what the House of Commons in general, and the opposition in particular, is supposed at its best to do? To allow, that is, government legislation through, but only after careful examination and suitable alterations and improvements?

I suspect that the country is rather enjoying the spectacle, and would not take kindly to any trigger-happy stage manager who decided to ring down the curtain on it. And that is why I also suspect that the heated talk by the government, so the effect that the opposition is behaving "more responsibly" than any opposition before it, and that, so far from making the government's work impossible, it is making it a good deal more acceptable. So if, politically speaking, it is going to be a long, hot summer, it is also going to be an interesting one.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 15,000,000 F.
R.C. Paris 20. 25. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40.
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Oil Prices Drop as Supplies Gain

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP-DJ).—Crude oil is practically "coming out of the vent pipes" of refineries around the world, and this overabundance is evident in market prices, a Journal Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reports.

In a matter of days, the selling price of Arabian light crude had slipped to as low as \$9.20 to \$9.30 barrel from the \$10.10 to \$10.25 range recently prevalent.

Weakening prices are discernible in the whole third quarter, not just on immediate July spot prices, PTW says. The announced intention of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to boost royalty rates most producers states July 1 has absolutely no market impact thus far, despite the fact that the cost of crude will increase.

European and Japanese refiners are faced with sagging oil demand and dismal realizations on product sales, both on a spot basis and on inland markets, and many are choosing to sell crude oil at a loss rather than process it.

One major oil company figures that Arabian light crude has slipped at an average \$8.00 a barrel from on-board to northern European refiners selling to inland markets. Thus even major oil firms obtaining crude at a net cost of \$9.30 would show a loss

of 40 cents a barrel on inland product sales. In terms of transport prices, which run over \$9.50 a barrel, the companies would show even bigger losses for individual affiliates.

The erosion of crude oil market prices is evident in a broad cross section of Middle East and African oil.

Iranian light crude has sold for less than \$10 a barrel on a spot basis, though some sellers are still trying to get as high as \$8 per cent of postings, or about \$10.20. Iranian heavy is available at \$9.80 spot.

Third-quarter prices are slipping for African crude, too, particularly Nigerian light, which has dropped to \$12.50, and in some instances to \$12.25. A few weeks ago it was sold at \$13 a barrel.

Libyan crudes are quoted at about \$11.70 now, indicating the premium value for Nigerian in exchange for Libyan (due to the Libyan embargo on shipments to the United States) may have shrunk to 50 cents or less.

Iraq crude prices at the eastern Mediterranean are also coming down. Iraq recently reduced its price to \$11.50 on crude sales to Spain's Hispanoil, but now there are signs it might be willing to sell some to Turkey for as low as \$11.

Crude oil marketers see continuing oversupply and further price erosion in coming months. Many are openly apprehensive about possible production cutbacks in the near future.

"Something has to give. Either production will be cut or prices will slip even further," one company says.

The current surplus is estimated in marketing circles at 1.5 and 2.5 million barrels daily worldwide. An oil analyst who accurately predicted the decline of Arab light spot crude prices to around \$9.85 now sees \$9.60 to \$9.65 as "not inconceivable" in the near future.

Major international firms may have to trim their crude oil margins from the 50-cent level to the more traditional 30-cent range to sell their excess crude in the spot market.

Algeria Cuts Price

Algeria is going part way in recognizing the decline in crude oil market prices around the world by reducing its third-quarter selling price \$1 a barrel to \$13, PTW says.

Despite initial efforts to maintain its price at \$14, Algeria lowered its selling price following strong indications that more of its oil company customers would "drop out" rather than pay that price.

Customers are divided on whether the \$13 price should be accepted or not, PTW says. Some view their Algerian deals as long-term arrangements offering some supply assurance and argue the high price can be tolerated on that basis.

Others claim they have lost millions of dollars on their purchases in the first half year, and the price would have to drop to \$12 to be "commercially feasible."



Charles Seay

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Eastman Chemical International Co., of Zug, Switzerland, has appointed Charles Seay assistant director of marketing. He was formerly manager and president of the board of directors. J. Van Audenhove has been named manager, and Oswald Stäubli assistant manager.

Jacques Chaille, former chairman of Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur, France's export-import bank, has been named chairman of Crédit Lyonnais, succeeding François Bloch-Laine, who becomes honorary chairman. Jacques Roche, previously one of the bank's six departmental directors, was named president and chief executive, serving along with Jean Saint-Gours, who continues to hold the posts of president and chief executive.

Agree More Collapses May Be in Store

Central Banks to Aid Ailing Institutions

By Terry Robards

BASEL, July 8 (NYT).—Central bankers from the world's leading industrialized nations agreed in principle today to provide emergency assistance to financially troubled banks when necessary to avert a crisis of confidence in the international banking system.

At a secret meeting of the Bank for International Settlements at its headquarters here, representatives from the 11 major central banks of Western Europe, North America and Japan were said to have expressed apprehension over the difficulties currently being experienced in certain sectors of the system.

The collapse of the Herstatt bank of West Germany on June 26 was described as possibly only one in a series of failures arising from exceptionally tight money conditions throughout the world. The central bankers were understood to have agreed that more collapses might be in store.

The bankers meeting here did not issue a formal communiqué on their agreement, nor were any of them willing to comment on the record on the discussions, as is customary. However, details of the agreement were disclosed by a participant at the meeting.

The agreement apparently falls short of the "lender of last resort" apparatus which some bankers have suggested should be established to cope with the distress in the system. The central bankers were understood to have been reluctant to commit their institutions to salvaging all banks in trouble.

Their reluctance, according to informed sources, was said to have been based on a desire not to subsidize banks of dubious reputation whose difficulties stem from unwise banking practices rather than from the general squeeze on the system.

The sources cautioned that the agreement left considerable room for discretion in the hands of each central bank in deciding on the scale of the assistance to be provided to troubled banks within their jurisdiction.

One central banker suggested that the next three to six months would be "critical" for the international system that finances world trade. He predicted that a "long, hot summer" lay ahead.

It was unclear whether the bankers had discussed the identities of specific banks now experiencing difficulties. All of the bankers are acutely aware that a potentially serious situation exists in the banking system, although opinion differs as to how dangerous the outlook really is.

In general, the central bankers were said to have been confident that a collapse of the system is not imminent, partly because potential trouble spots are being closely monitored and because extreme caution suddenly is being exercised throughout the world banking community.

Tokyo Exchange

July 8, 1974

Price	Yen	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	260	Matsui E. Wks.	172
Canon	250	Mitsubishi Ind. Ind.	172
Fuji Photo	232	Mitsubishi Corp.	145
Hitachi	232	Mitsubishi Elec.	145
Kanagawa	232	Shimadzu	145
Kawasaki	232	Sony Corp.	145
Kobelco	232	Sunshine Ind.	145
Kubota	232	Takachi Ind.	145
Mitsubishi Ind.	232	Tokai Ind.	145
Nissan	232	Tokai Ind.	145
Toyota	232	Toyota Motor	145

Profits Plummet at Toyota

As Sales in Japan Decline

TOKYO, July 8 (AP-DJ).—Net profit plunged to 9.6 billion yen (\$33 million) in the half year ended May 31 at Toyota Motor Co. from 36.6 billion yen in the same period a year earlier.

Officials said today that the decline was due to poor auto sales on the domestic market, a 20 per cent rise in the cost of raw materials and to a sharp increase in labor costs.

Sales in the six months totaled 878.6 billion yen, up from 847.4 billion yen. The company set an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 4 yen. Toyota officials noted that auto price increases averaging 17 per cent since last autumn contributed in part to poor sales in the domestic market, along with the oil crisis.

International Stock Indexes

July 8, 1974

Index	Ytd.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	80.3	101.2	116.0	90.3
Brussels	120.2	128.3	136.3	128.0
Frankfurt	104.9	106.0	117.4	103.9
London 50	240.2	250.2	258.0	240.0
London 100	105.2	105.0	105.0	104.1
Milan	112.1	114.3	114.3	112.1
Paris	78.0	78.2	78.2	76.4
Sydney	383.9	381.0	381.4	380.7
Tokyo (all)	332.2	333.8	343.4	329.2
Tokyo (ind)	482.4	482.0	479.4	431.0
Zurich	322.9	329.5	340.5	323.0

Tight Money, Fears of Slump Hit European Stock Values

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 8 (NYT).—It's happening not just in Wall Street, but in most of the world's financial centers: One stock market after the other is succumbing to tight money and the fears of a generalized world recession.

In Paris the woes of the Bourse, the front-page news, and a little of the old anxieties are coming out as French brokers blame British investors for the selling that has pushed prices down 16 percent in the last month alone.

That is not exactly fair, because the London Stock Exchange itself has been hard hit. Values are down 30 per cent since Jan. 1 to the lowest levels in 15 years.

Capital International, a research group, partly owned by Chase Manhattan Bank, reports that only in Spain, Japan and Sweden did markets post advances in the first half of 1974.

The British were big buyers in France last year, bidding up such favorites as Carrefour, the supermarket chain, SIDA Rossmore, the ski manufacturers, and Malmis Phenix, the home builder,

to levels two and three times what they are today.

They were also heavy buyers in the real estate market, where weakness has also appeared.

The squeeze is on everywhere as record interest rates, higher taxes and inflation bite into consumer incomes. In Britain over the first five months of this year, total sales fell 2 1/4 per cent from levels in the second half of last year.

In France businessmen talk of the "brutality" of credit restrictions. A survey by the National Statistics Institute showed that corporate liquidity is at the worst point since 1967 with conditions hardest for the smaller companies.

Yield on stock-market prices lost 18 per cent in the first six months, but certain stocks, declined far more. Fiat is now trading in Milan for \$2 a share, against \$3 on Jan. 1.

At current levels, Europe's second-biggest auto company is given a market valuation of \$700 million.

Italy, France and Britain are the countries of Europe hardest hit by higher oil payments, and their stock markets are reflecting in part the problems of paying international bills and at the same time reducing inflation rates approaching 20 percent.

West Germany, which is piling up trade surpluses and capital flows more than sufficient to pay its international bills, has had a far easier time. German stock prices were down 2.5 per cent in June and by the same amount over the first half, according to Capital International calculations.

But the failure of Herstatt bank of Cologne, which has shaken confidence both domestically and abroad, has brought weaker markets in its wake. As in the United States, bank stocks in Germany have been marked down considerably.

Market Summary

July 8, 1974

Most Active—New York

Symbol	Price	Change	High	Low
Gold	261.80	+0.20	261.80	261.60
Oil	25.00	-0.10	25.00	24.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Net
Dow Jones	781.50	778.50	778.50	-3.00
Ind. Ave.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Transp.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Utilities	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Comp.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Chem.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Metals	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Auto	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Food	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Textile	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Pharm.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Other	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00

Standard & Poor's

Index	High	Low	Close	Net
S&P 500	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Ind. Ave.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Transp.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Utilities	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Comp.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Chem.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Metals	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Auto	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Food	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Textile	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Pharm.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Other	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Net
NYSE	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Ind. Ave.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Transp.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Utilities	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Comp.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Chem.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Metals	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Auto	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Food	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Textile	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Pharm.	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00
Other	155.25	154.25	154.25	-1.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Price	Change	High	Low
Gold	261.80	+0.20	261.80	261.60
Oil	25.00	-0.10	25.00	24.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90

FCE Quotations

Symbol	Price	Change	High	Low
Gold	261.80	+0.20	261.80	261.60
Oil	25.00	-0.10	25.00	24.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90

Forward Contract

Symbol	Price	Change	High	Low
Gold	261.80	+0.20	261.80	261.60
Oil	25.00	-0.10	25.00	24.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90

Exchange

Symbol	Price	Change	High	Low
Gold	261.80	+0.20	261.80	261.60
Oil	25.00	-0.10	25.00	24.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90

Interchange

Symbol	Price	Change	High	Low
Gold	261.80	+0.20	261.80	261.60
Oil	25.00	-0.10	25.00	24.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90
Ag. 100	137.00	-0.10	137.00	136.90

Interchange

Symbol	Price	Change	High	Low
Gold	261.80	+0.20	261.80	

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, July 3, 1954				SILVER			
are in primary markets as follows				Jul	45.00	45.00	42.50
ed today in New York were:				Aug	42.50	42.50	41.50
commodity and unit	Mon	Year-ago		Sep	41.50	41.50	40.50
POUDS				Oct	40.50	40.50	39.50
Aug. 1954	1.11	1.09		Nov	39.50	39.50	38.50
Sept. 1954	1.11	1.09		Dec	38.50	38.50	37.50
TEXTILES				Jan	37.50	37.50	36.50
Unbleached 44-50 28 1/2, yds.	28 1/2	31		Feb	36.50	36.50	35.50
METALS				Mar	35.50	35.50	34.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Apr	34.50	34.50	33.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		May	33.50	33.50	32.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jun	32.50	32.50	31.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jul	31.50	31.50	30.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Aug	30.50	30.50	29.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Sep	29.50	29.50	28.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Oct	28.50	28.50	27.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Nov	27.50	27.50	26.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Dec	26.50	26.50	25.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jan	25.50	25.50	24.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Feb	24.50	24.50	23.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Mar	23.50	23.50	22.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Apr	22.50	22.50	21.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		May	21.50	21.50	20.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jun	20.50	20.50	19.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jul	19.50	19.50	18.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Aug	18.50	18.50	17.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Sep	17.50	17.50	16.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Oct	16.50	16.50	15.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Nov	15.50	15.50	14.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Dec	14.50	14.50	13.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jan	13.50	13.50	12.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Feb	12.50	12.50	11.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Mar	11.50	11.50	10.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Apr	10.50	10.50	9.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		May	9.50	9.50	8.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jun	8.50	8.50	7.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jul	7.50	7.50	6.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Aug	6.50	6.50	5.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Sep	5.50	5.50	4.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Oct	4.50	4.50	3.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Nov	3.50	3.50	2.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Dec	2.50	2.50	1.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jan	1.50	1.50	0.50
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Feb	0.50	0.50	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		May	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		May	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		May	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		May	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		May	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		May	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		May	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		May	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		May	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Billets (P.M.C.), 100	100.00	125.00		Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00

Monday's New Highs and Lows

[illegible]

Curtiss Wrt	Grayhound Wt	Mano Nan	PSA Inc
Cutler Ham	Guard Mis	MAPCO	PSEG 5.25pi
	Gulf Oil	Meridian Mt	Pineex Corp

[illegible]

El Paso Co	Hewitt, Cp	Hulse, Shes	Royal Co
Eltra Corp	Hubbard RI	Munford	Rucker Co
Emhart Cp	Hughes Tool	Munsingw	Russ Togs

[illegible]

A Team looks back on '73: In good condition r of balanced development

Again in 1973, the guiding aim of our team—to secure the position of the Bank by providing a complete range of services for our customers—proved its value. We regard the range and variety of our business not only as a necessary basis for our growth but also, if the occasion arises, as the means of balancing out the effects of exceptional developments in particular markets. Since the number of our customers is such that we have an effective overall view of our business, we are able to respond very flexibly to short-term market developments.

At the same time, the principles of our long-term policy remain unchanged:

1. *Deliberate expansion of our range of services on sound marketing principles.*
2. *Effective employment of our resources for improving the economic and social structure of Rhineland Palatinate and its towns and villages.*
3. *Extensive co-operation with industry in our credit business in providing investment and services.*
4. *Maintaining our close "family" relationship with the savings banks as a constant source of new forms of beneficial co-operation.*
5. *An openness to world markets so that the closer economic co-operation which is developing can be helped across frontiers and advantage taken of the opportunities of the wider market.*

Success was not easy in 1973. In the money and capital markets we were working in conditions of widespread unrest which created exceptional problems. Nevertheless, the balance sheet total of the Bank increased from DM 9,300 million to DM 11,300 million, i.e. by 21.7%. As a result, we maintained our market position in all areas.

The interest margin, as expected, was lower than in 1972. To some extent, this was balanced by an improvement in commission income and services business.

From the profit obtained we were able to make an appropriate allocation to the unpublished reserves, increase the reserves by DM 2 million and pay out



DM 9.1 million in dividends to our shareholders.

The most significant area of our business, in accordance with the traditional emphasis, was in the long-term sector. Long-term lending was again increased substantially, rising by 27% to DM 5,200 million. Within this total, the share of communal loans increased more than proportionately. At the end of 1973, 43% of our long-term loans was for financing communal investment. In the previous year the figure was 38%.

Because of the situation in the building market, the mortgage business of the Bank was somewhat restrained. Particular care was taken in selecting properties for mortgage lending.

As the central giro bank for the Rhineland-Palatinate savings banks, a priority (but not always easy) task for us was the provision of liquidity. This association in fact showed its full value in the extreme situations of the past year. The liquid assets of the Bank were considerably increased (by DM 647

By a further increase in our investments, we were able in particular to place the international business of the Bank on a broader basis.

The new Rhineland-Palatinate state building society was formed in the second half of 1973 and officially started business on 31st December 1973. Principally as a result of this, our staff increased from 1,286 to 1,426.

ASSETS	1972 DM million	1973 DM million	+/- %
Cash reserve	126.0	128.5	+ 2.0
Claims on credit institutions	1,767.5	2,134.3	+ 20.8
Bonds and debt instruments	608.1	1,181.3	+ 94.3
Loans to customers	4,985.0	5,985.6	+ 20.1
Transmitted loans	1,527.4	1,603.1	+ 5.0
LIABILITIES			
	1972 DM million	1973 DM million	+/- %
Liabilities to credit institutions	2,900.7	3,209.7	+ 10.7
Liabilities to other creditors	1,493.2	1,794.0	+ 20.1
Bonds and debt instruments issued	3,029.8	4,307.5	+ 42.2
Capital and published reserves	184.5	186.5	+ 1.1
Balance sheet total	9,298.7	11,312.3	+ 21.6
Endorsement liabilities and liabilities arising from guarantees	539.7	616.2	+ 10.3

As a state bank and central giro bank we are a publicly controlled institution. We are jointly owned by the Rhineland-Palatinate Government and by the Rhineland-Palatinate savings banks each with a 50% holding. These both provide an unlimited guarantee of our liabilities with their entire assets. To illustrate the extent of this guarantee, the balance sheet total of the Rhineland-Palatinate savings banks in 1973 was DM 14,305 million and the Rhineland-Palatinate state budget in 1973 amounted to DM 6,586 million.

**LANDES
BANK
RHEIN
LAND-
PFA LZ**

You can find out more about us from our Report for 1973 which we will send you with pleasure.

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz
6500 Mainz, PO Box 2969, Telephone: (06131) 1011.
Telex: 4-187 8181

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

-B. Will. Peng

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
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62						62						64		

	C	F		C	F		
ALGUAIRY.....	21	28	Fair	MADRID.....	22	31	Fair
AMSTERDAM.....	19	66	Cloudy	MILAN.....	27	31	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	Unavailable	MONTREAL.....	25	26	Cloudy
ANTWERP.....	21	66	Fair	MOSCOW.....	25	31	Cloudy
BELGRADE.....	21	28	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	19	56	Cloudy
BOMBAY.....	21	28	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	34	37	Snowy
BRUSSELS.....	21	70	Cloudy	NORFOLK.....	21	28	Fair
MUMBAI.....	16	64	Cloudy	PARIS.....	23	77	Variable
CHINA.....	21	66	Fair	PRAGUE.....	23	31	Cloudy
CHONGKING.....	21	70	Cloudy	ROME.....	19	29	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	21	70	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS.....	16	29	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL.....	21	66	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG.....	21	28	Fair
DARWIN.....	19	66	Fair	TEHRAN.....	24	25	Snowy
DENVER.....	18	64	Cloudy	TOKYO.....	31	38	Fair
FLORENCE.....	26	66	Cloudy	TULSA.....	27	31	Cloudy
HANKOW.....	18	66	Overcast	VENICE.....	21	28	Cloudy
GENOVA.....	21	70	Fair	VIENNA.....	17	62	Cloudy
HELSINKI.....	22	72	Fair	WARSAW.....	17	34	Showers
HONGKONG.....	21	66	Unavailable	WASHINGTON.....	20	28	Cloudy
LA PALMA.....	25	28	Fair	ZURICH.....	20	65	Cloudy
LONDON.....	25	77	Fair				
LONDON.....	25	77	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	26	66	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: at U.S. Consulate at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT

[illegible]

JUMBLE®

— that scrambled word game —

Scramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RELBV *Be the first to guess the word!*

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TYJET

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HOMIDS

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LARCOR

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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

BEIGE LOWLY FORGER JUNKET

(Answers (tomorrow))

Shocking!

WHAT THE LISTENERS ALL WERE.

BEIGE LOWLY FORGER JUNKET

(Answers (tomorrow))



* WHEW! I NEVER SEEN SO MANY PICTURES OF *ONE KID* IN MY WHOLE LIFE! *

Days of 1945-1957

Translated from Greek by Athan. Inagnostopoulos
Introduction by Walter Kaiser. Harvard University Press.
206 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Lawrence Durrell

THE fascination of this sort of poetic journal is in its density and depth of feeling. It is not a record of events (though it covers a certain period) but a series of notes, apparently desultory, about the impact of man, nature and historic time upon a profoundly sensitive and educated writer, the greatest modern Greek poet. It would not be unfair to compare this work in its delicacy, passion and astuteness with that of the Valéry we meet with in the "Notes" "Both the technique and the Greek were determined to write poetry of deep but controlled feeling and metaphysical subtlety.

The Nobel Prize was a most appropriate prize to salute the work of George Seferis (who died in 1971), for with him Greek literature crossed the great divide into Europe and laid its firm claim upon the European consciousness, becoming a part of it. It was he who made the great Greek poets of the last 50 years—far from it. But their sensibility remains Greek in the Balkan sense, and their work while brilliant is metropolitan Greek in spirit. They were not, as Seferis was, essentially cosmopolitan souls (Cawady is the only English translator of Seferis's poetry).

And one woman, who was not a Greek, did not give him the same angle of vision as Alexandria's did for Cavaty. That, and the roving life of a diplomat, she always grew ironic over himself as a wanderer, and the persons or double he chose for himself (Just as his admired friend Eliot chose "Prufrock" just as he chose "Kambersky") was "Stratis Thalasinos," an ironic seaman-traveler. He looked upon the impermanence and folly of life with the detached eye of a man who knows that he is leaving it, that his ship will be sailing in a few hours. He did not waste his time in despair, but in a voyage like any other; he was living in the midst of it. But he felt how personal life was, and how absurd.

His temperamental relationship with T. S. Eliot will not elude anyone who knew them both, for they had much in common. They were both great critics, and they both worked coolly and quietly like great surgeons ("mashed slowly"). Both were mystics and savants. When Eliot speaks of "seeing every ounce of truth behind such word" one thinks of Seferis, so deeply steeped in the ancient Greek tragedies, and yet so modern in his approach. As a young consul in London, Seferis announced to a friend in Athens: "There is a chap here who must have read my poems, at any rate he is influenced by any rate. He is called T. S. Eliot." At any rate he used to tell this anecdote against himself. Later his status? He grinned and said: "Don't wish me that, my dear Larry. I feel that I am going on more and more towards anonymity." A little while after (the same great joke).

He also said to me once: "We Greek poets have got problem more than you or the French. We have a language almost as broken up into idioms as the remains of Troy. Homer was half Greek, half to Byzance. We have to select and shape it, and as the peasant language is the purest and has guarded intact so many of the ancient Greek words, using them so naturally, we must try and make the demotic our foundation in the teeth of the professors and the journalists." He went on with a smile: "But she is such a firebrand, she damned tongue of ours." He used the lovely word "Pignoras".

OPERA OPEN ODES
MONEY MAKING MEAT
AMS RYES HAMPO
SIEN TABU
CRISPER COVENANT
ARABS JARS 1908
SINE FERDS BELL
RIZR BROS. DANCE

years.

Lawrence Durrell is the author of *The Alexandria Quartet* and a student of modern Greek poetry.

© The New York Times.

-By Alan Truscott

In the tricky deal shown in the diagram, Mr. Harris was a virtual certainty if in some way North could get the diamond dummy with the South hand in the dummy. But from the normal South position, a spade lead would put the declarer in jeopardy, although he still has a 75 per cent chance that one of these will succeed.

tried the diamond finesse and went one down in the suit. There would have been an un-
derstandable mistake if West if South had held the diamond eight instead of East, but as it was there was no resource, even at double-dummy.

In the replay, the Mitchell Diamond System happened to

South was alive to this delicate point. He opened one club, the strong bid of the Precision System, and received a positive rejection of two diamonds. Now there were good prospects of a heart slam but the spade position was the key factor. If North held an ace-queen combination, a guess might win; but the question was East on lead advantage in having been clear

make North the declarer.	
North	South
1 ♠	1 ♥
4 ♥	4 ♠
5 ♥	Pass

One diamond was strong and accurate, but the one-club response was two-way: either negative, or a moderate unbalanced hand. It was clearly the latter

South therefore tried a series of conventional bids aimed at persuading North to bid hearts. Three diamonds asked about the quality of North's hand. The first two were worthless, still he would have bid three hearts. Unfortunately, he bid three spades, showing a five-card suit headed by the ace.

South tried again with an asking bid of four clubs, and this nearly achieved the desired result. The response would have been four hearts, showing third-round control, but unfortunately West doubled, and North conveyed

South made another effort by bidding four diamonds, hoping that North would cuebid a singleton heart. But North natu-

Both sides were victorious. The following:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
4 ♣	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
5 ♣	Pass	Pass	4 ♣
6 ♣	Pass	Pass	5 ♣
West led the spade three.			

Germany's Mueller Quits a Winner

Move May Be a Money Ploy

By Brian Glanville

MUNICH, July 8 (UPI)—There is nothing like quitting while you're ahead. Having scored the winning World Cup goal against the Netherlands, 28-year-old Gerd Mueller, West Germany's center-forward, promptly announced that he was going to retire. His agent, the far from inebriated Horst Mehl, said yesterday that it made no commercial sense. Mueller insisted that his last game for West Germany would be on Sept. 4 in Basel against Switzerland, but there are already those who are whispering that his real ambition is to play for a club's ransom in Spain, where he could now probably earn as much as Johan Cruyff does with Barcelona.

It was a pity that Mueller should blunder his decisive performance with a sly piece of trickery, which got the brilliant West German's name in the referee's book. Mueller had just fouled the excellent Dutch stopper Wim Rijsebos, who was obliged to leave the field in the

second half. When Van Hanegem came up and put a far from heavy hand on his shoulder, Mueller promptly fell to the ground as though he had been chopped down. The referee, Jack Taylor of England, ran to consult his linesman. The linesman, evidently fearful of the emphasis FIFA's World Cup committee was placing upon fouls "off the ball," gave him an exaggerated account. And Van Hanegem was shown the yellow card. It did not prevent him, in my opinion, from being the outstanding Dutch player on the field.

It is ironic that for the second time in their history, the West Germans have won the World Cup after losing a match. In 1954, when they were victorious in Switzerland, they casually threw away an early match against Hungary, 3-2. That was the afternoon when the brilliant Hungarian captain, Ferenc Puskas, was kicked by the German stopper Werner Zeman and dropped out of the tournament until the final, in which he was not really fit to play.

Thanks to Los

This year, as we know, the West Germans lost to the East Germans, 1-0, in Hamburg, but ultimately benefited greatly. Indeed, Helmut Schoen was saying yesterday after the final victory here that he was thinking of sending a telegram of thanks to Juergen Sparwasser, the scorer of the East German goal.

To my mind, however, that defeat takes some of the gloss off the West German performance. It is odd to think that the only team in the tournament not to lose a match was Scotland, which did not even reach the second round. But when you implement a pattern as complicated as FIFA did this time, then you must be prepared for anomalies.

The West German European Nations Cup winners' team of 1972 was to my mind unquestionably a great one, a considerably better team than that of 1974. Above all, it had a Gunter Netzer in stupendous form, which gave it a far more effective and original midfield. Wolfgang Overath, who was just about the happiest man in Munich at the celebration banquet, had had a good World Cup, but it cannot be pretended that he has Netzer's genius. Or, let me say, the genius of Netzer at his best.

Franz Beckenbauer, too, seemed to me a much better, more versatile and exciting player in 1972. Perhaps it was the strain of knowing that he must be playing in his last World Cup, but to mention his second World Cup final, which caused him to play a somewhat subdued game in the final. There are those who maintain that the Dutch threw away the final in those first 25 minutes, when they had such apparent superiority and were in total control of the West German attack. These critics believe that the Dutch made the expensive and finally disastrous error of playing "possession" football, instead of going for goals. I am not wholly in agreement, and find it interesting that Johann Neeskens, the brilliant Dutch midfielder man and scorer of their goal, should have remarked after the final that he had expected the Germans to attack them, and could not quite believe it wasn't happening.

No Help for Cruyff

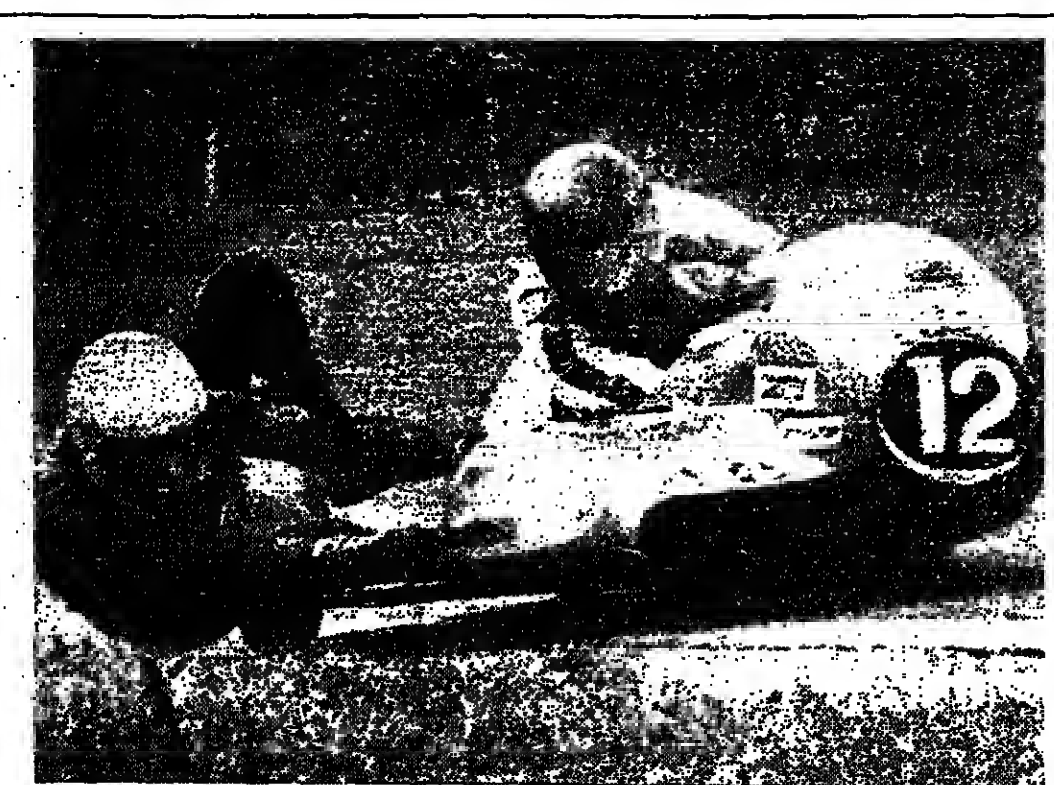
Certainly the West Germans tended to suffer from what one might call a "Cruyff complex," but equally the Netherlands were more preoccupied by the opposition than we were inclined to believe. My own feeling is that those other critics, who have been saying throughout that the Dutch lacked scoring power to exploit the superb play making of Cruyff, may have been closer to the truth. Johnny Rep, who threw away perhaps the best and surely the most significant chance of the game, simply hadn't this sheer class demanded in a World Cup, and demanded by the subtle suggestions of a player such as Cruyff.

For Schoen, the West German coach, it is a sublimely happy moment. At long last he has done what he has long dreamed of and doing: won a World Cup. And in so doing, perhaps exorcised the substantial ghost of his mentor and predecessor, Sepp Herberger, who won the World Cup in 1954. In doing so, Schoen has used methods and players foreign to Herberger, whose teams played in the old German tradition of strength and speed. Schoen's have those qualities too, but they also possess an artistry, a deliberation, an originality which Herberger's did not. And I refuse to believe that Schoen, after his eleven years in office, does not take much of the ultimate credit for this.

Fans Give Dutch A Hero's Welcome

AMSTERDAM, July 8 (UPI)—Thousands of fans today gave the Dutch soccer team a hero's welcome when it returned home from the World Cup final in Munich which it lost to West Germany, 2-1.

At Schiphol Airport, a crowd of 10,000 cheered and waved when the team arrived in a chartered plane. A governor's daughter, draped garlands of flowers, and around the shoulders of coach



AROUND THE BEND—West Germans Steinhausen and Scheurer take a corner as they win sidecar race at motorcycle Grand Prix of Belgium at Francorchamps.

Marshall Plan Works for Dodgers

MONTREAL, July 8 (AP)—Strongman Mike Marshall saved both games yesterday as the Los Angeles Dodgers swept a doubleheader from the Montreal Expos, 4-1 and 5-3.

Marshall, making his 57th appearance in 85 games this season, came into a none out, bases-loaded situation in the seventh inning of the second game and allowed one run. He also gave up a two-run homer to Willie Davis in the ninth while recording his 18th save.

Marshall came on in the eighth inning of the opener to wrap up Tommy John's 13th victory.

In the second game, the Dodgers took a 2-0 lead in the first inning on run-scoring hits by Bill Buckner and Ron Cey. Cey's single drove in a Dodger run in the third and Los Angeles made it 4-0, as Dave Lopes' RBI bouncer in the sixth.

In the opener, the Dodgers grabbed a 2-1 lead in the fourth on a run-scoring double by Willie Crawford and an RBI single by Joe Ferguson.

Reds 2, Cards 1
Reds 11, Cards 2

At Cincinnati, Darrell Chaney hit his first major-league grand slam homer and St. Louis swept a doubleheader, 2-1 and 11-2.

Don Gullett picked up his ninth victory against six losses as he went the route in the fourth game. Chaney's slams, only his fourth homer in the majors, came in the second inning off Rich Fellers after starter Mike Thompson walked the bases full.

Cesar Geronimo doubled and homered to drive home both Red runs in the opener as a pair of rookie pitchers, Tom Carroll and Will McNamara, teamed up for a three-hitner.

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Brewers 5, Twins 5
Twins 5, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Milwaukee's Don Money set a major league record for consecutive errorless games in a season by a third baseman as Minnesota and Milwaukee split a twinbill. Steve Brye's double in the 11th inning gave the Twins a 5-3 victory in the nightcap after the Brewers won the opener, 8-5, as Mike Hegan and Darrell Porter each drove in three runs.

Money broke Rico Petrocelli's record of 77 errorless games in 1971 for the Boston Red Sox. The record for consecutive errorless games over more than one season is 87 by former Giant Jim Davidson, from 1966 to 1969. Money has a career record of two errorless games from last year to total 80 in pursuit of Davidson's mark.

At Boston, Dwight Evans's sacrifice fly in the eighth inning gave the Red Sox the go-ahead run in a 5-3 victory over Kansas City.

Reds 11, Red Sox 9
Red Sox 5, Royals 3

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City after the Royals won the opener, 11-8, in 10 innings.

Cecil Cooper opened the eighth inning of the nightcap with a single after Kansas City tied the score 3-3 with two runs in the top of the inning. Carl Yastrzemski, who went three for three and scored two runs, then doubled, sending Cooper to third and setting the stage for Evans's sacrifice fly. Yastrzemski scored the insurance run when Rico Petrocelli smashed a double to center field.

Indians 6, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Calif., John Ellis, George Hendrick and Oscar Gamble slugged eighth-inning home runs to give Cleveland a 6-2 victory over the Angels, who have lost eight straight games. The Indians, who lead the American League East by 1 1/2 games, fell behind, 2-0, but tied the score in the seventh.

Ellis put the Indians ahead, 3-2, by leading off the eighth with his sixth homer. Then with one out, Hendrick sent his 16th homer far over the centerfield wall to chase pitcher Frank Tanana.

Buddy Bell greeted Skip Lockwood with his third single of the game before Gamble hit his 10th homer.

At Arlington, Texas, the Rangers parlayed an error by New York first baseman Chris Chambliss and an RBI single by Len Randle into three unearned runs for a 3-2 victory. Texas, which broke a three-game losing streak, did all its damage in the third inning with the help of some wild bounces.

With one out, Dave Nelson had an infield hit and Alex Johnson followed with a slow grounder that went off the glove of third baseman Graig Nettles for a base hit. Both runners moved up on a wild pitch from loser Pat Dobson, 6-11, and then Mike Harpove hit a ball off the end of the bat that skipped past Chambliss, allowing Nelson and Johnson to score.

No. 1 Fighter for June

MEXICO CITY, July 8 (AP)—The World Boxing Council named Oscar Alvarado as its boxer of the month for June. Alvarado knocked out Japan's Koichi Wajima in the final minutes of their 15-round title bout in Tokyo June 4 to take the light-

weight title. Alvarado, 24, is a native of Mexico City and has a record of 10 wins and 10 losses.

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The Evert-Connors Match
Love at Wimbledon

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT)—The tennis media keep trying to eliminate the word "love" from the same vocabulary. Some umpires about the words "nothing" or "zero" to make the score sound more competitive than social. But the media will have to wait now. By winning the Wimbledon men's and women's singles championships four months before they are to be married, Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert have restored that word "love" to tennis in all its cliché splendor.

Love match. Love story. Love conquers all. Surely they will emerge from St. Anthony's Church in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in November under a canopy of crossed tennis racquets. America demands it. Even the anti-love media expect it. After all, this romance was made in heaven, meaning two years ago over a Coke at Wimbledon, which is more important than heaven to most tennis players. The wedding had been discussed for last May but Jimmy's mother shook her head. "Nobody wins Wimbledon on their honeymoon," she declared. And now, as the singles champions, America's sweethearts opened the Wimbledon Ball Saturday night with the first dance. It's a story-book script for a movie in the 1940s with Van Johnson and June Allyson, except that nobody would have believed it then either.

On the ring finger of her left hand, Chris wears an engagement ring with a 21-carat diamond that she and Jimmy selected in South Africa instead of Tiffany's window. They were there last winter for the South African Open tournament. Together they saw the diamond gouged from the ground, cut and shaped. His engagement present there was a ring-and-bracelet set of gold and entwined black elephant hair.

On Parade

For three years Chris Evert has been a Miss America in a tennis dress. And she has lived the part on parade in her blond ponytail and gold earrings, all prim and proper. When she turned 20 at the age of 18, she chose to opt for a business alliance with Mark McCormack, Eugene Scott or Donald Dell, three impresarios who covered her commercial future. On the advice of her father, a tennis pro who shaped her game, she signed only two business contracts.

"We took the dress deal because Chris really wanted that one," her father said at the time. "And we took the racquet contract because she had to play with a racquet anyway."

That was she had time to be 18 years old-time to play tennis, time to relax and time to phone Jimmy Connors when he wasn't phoning her. As tennis travelers on separate tours, they often were apart during their romance. Their telephone bills surpassed \$10,000 several months ago. And when they were at the same tournaments, Chris' mother usually was there too. They appear to understand.

"It makes us behave," Jimmy has said.

Chris also realizes the image she projects.

"I can't fool around," she has been quoted. "I know that Chris Evert isn't supposed to do certain things. I'll live my life the way I want, but I have no intentions of getting caught smoking marijuana or getting pregnant so they can really jump on it."

On and off the court, 21-year-old Jimmy Connors annoys almost everybody but his fiancée. They are the tennis proof that, in marriage, opposites attract. Other players have called him "a cocky punk" and a "child." He has been castigated for spurning the United States Davis Cup team. He has spurned the World Championship Tennis circuit of the leading pro, preferring to dominate the weaker United States Lawn Tennis Association tour. During a match he has been known to mutter obscenities at the spectators. As a summa cum laude graduate of the U.S. Tennis School of Tennis Etiquette, his court manners are often as poor as Chris's are proper.

"Nasty taught me all that stuff," Jimmy has said. "Like how to act like a fool on the court."

Rosewall's Frustration

He has learned well. Jimmy and Chris earned \$312,000 in prize money last year. They might approach \$500,000 this year. Their next egg is somewhat more substantial than that of the average engaged American couple. But love didn't really conquer all at Wimbledon because Connors's victory only extended the frustration for Ken Rosewall, the tiny 39-year-old Australian who has now lost the Wimbledon final four times in 20 years ago. For 12 of those years, as an outcast from Wimbledon, he competed in the obscurity of the pro tennis tour that existed before open tournaments were approved. One night during that time his name was on the Eighth Avenue marquee at the old Madison Square Garden in New York but in the gloom of the "employees' entrance" the watchman stopped the small black-haired man. "You can't come in here until I know who you are."

"Rosewall," the small man replied. "Ken Rosewall. One of the tennis players."

"All right," the watchman said. "But you're awful small to be a tennis player."

At the time, Rosewall not only was a tennis player, he also was considered to be the world's best. The shame is that now he might be remembered mainly as the best player never to have won the Wimbledon singles title. But after his loss to Connors Saturday, much of the applause was for Ken Rosewall who may never get to the final again. That's love, too.

Oliver Takes 2d Can-Am Race

FLOWERY BRANCH, Ga., July 8 (UPI)—England's Jackie Oliver, leading from start to finish, beat DOP-Shadow team mate George Follmer by 30 seconds yesterday won his second straight race of the Canadian-American Challenge Cup series.

Oliver, winner three weeks ago at Bowmanville, Ontario, moved 10 points ahead of Follmer in the

Can-Am drivers' standings. Follmer finished second in Ontario. Oliver, an amateur, had a black right race in their black Shadows for the first 34 laps of the 44-lap race at the 2.52-mile course. But Follmer, who had been right behind Oliver for nearly 85 miles, was unable to maintain that pace over the final 10 laps and fell farther behind.

At Arlington, Texas, the Rangers parlayed an error by New York first baseman Chris Chambliss and an RBI single by Len Randle into three unearned runs for a 3-2 victory. Texas, which broke a three-game losing streak, did all its damage in the third inning with the help of some wild bounces.

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British Open Starts Tomorrow
Trevino Flies to Action

LYTHAM ST. ANNES, England, July 8 (UPI)—Lee Trevino, with only one victory this year, today sent a few dollars of his fortune to the caddy of his opponent, as he could squeeze in one extra hole-in-one before the British Open course after deliberately acting late.

The two-time champion checked in late for the 1983 British Open, which starts Wednesday at the 6,323-yard par-71 Royal Lytham course, because "the excitement of coming early last year proved a failure." But he took the double of chartering a private plane from London to nearby Blackpool instead of making the 240-mile trip by road.

Trevino won back-to-back titles (1971 and 1972) at Royal Lytham and Muirfield with a couple of days practice. Last year, he spent a week preparing at Lytham and finished 10th, 13 strokes off Tom Weiskopf's winning pace of 278.

The 34-year-old Mexican-American, who announced grandly he was building a seven-bedroom, \$200,000 home in La Paso, Texas, "complete with sauna and gymnasium," said, "I came early last year and took what happened. I played real bad. I'm obviously

a player who needs a tournament the week before a major championship."

Trevino's form on the PGA tour has not made him happy. "The only victory came in March in the Greater New Orleans Open at Lakewood, La., while he finished second to Bob Charles the following week in the Greater Greensboro at Sedgefield, N.C."

Another famous name, Jack Nicklaus, also is not happy with his game. Nicklaus, the 39-to-2 favorite, said, "I'm not really happy with the way I've been playing. My alignment has been right all season, but now it's left. That is good because most of the 'out of bounds' here is right."

"I'm not really bubbling over with confidence. My putting has been poor for the same reason—alignment."

Nicklaus scored his only victory of the year in February when he won the Hawaiian Open. "I'm glad we had some rain today. It's just what the course needed. It's bumpy, but it's coming around."

Gary Player, of South Africa, twice winner of the title and the reigning Masters champion, shot a practice 68.

E. German Girl Sets Swim Mark
3d Straight Day

ROSTOCK, East Germany, July 8 (UPI)—East Germany's Ulrike Richter today set up a link record in the women's 100-meter backstroke, clocking 1 minute 4.43 seconds, the official news agency ADN reported.

Richter, 15, bested the mark 1:04.78 set by Canada's Wendy Tok last January.

It was Richter's second world record in two days, and the first in the East German girls' at the national championship here, yesterday, the 15-year-old swimmer a 200-meter backstroke in 1:44.1. Her latest record came on a closing day of the three-day championships.

The Soviet Union routed Spain, 0-71. Defending champion Yugoslavia cracked Brazil's defense in the final five minutes of a 34-0 victory. And the United States downed host Puerto Rico 34-76.

Today's games pit Cuba against Yugoslavia, Canada against the United States and Puerto Rico against Spain.

Top Teams Win in Basketball

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 8 (UPI)—The big three of the world amateur basketball championship, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and the United States—turned in winning victories yesterday in an opening games of the final round.

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The Soviet Union routed Spain, 0-71. Defending champion Yugoslavia cracked Brazil's defense in the final five minutes of a 34-0 victory. And the United States downed host Puerto Rico 34-76.

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Art Buchwald

The Football Strike

WASHINGTON—As if the United States did not have enough trouble, the National Football League players have gone out on strike and there is a possibility that none of the veterans will be there for the kickoff in the fall.

Although the disputed issues have to do with wages, discipline and the power of the football commissioner, the main problem is automation.

A professional football player, Bronco Beaudouin, told me, "The owners are trying to cut down the number of men on the field. They maintain you don't need 11 men on a side to play a game. They claim they have computers that can kick, pass and block in one-tenth the time it takes a man to do it. But what they don't say is that if you cut down the number of men on a team you run great safety risks. A computer can't protect a quarterback like a human being."

"The football owners are trying to save money on the payroll at the expense of our jobs. We're not going to stand for it. The rules say you have to have 11 men on a side, and we're going to stick by it."

For Bronco Beaudouin, a football club owner who has been negotiating the contract, told me, "There has been too much featherbedding on football teams, and it is no longer economically feasible to maintain all those players on the field. We've done studies to show that the guards can be easily replaced by machines. The ends do nothing but

stand around all day, and the Football Union refuses to let tackles touch the ball. Unless we use new technical methods and update the job rules, we can't stay in business."

Maldaboth showed me a computer that was programmed to do almost everything a player could. "We can put one of these at each goal line and play a full hour's game in 10 minutes. These computers can produce twice as many touchdowns, fumbles and intercepted passes as any team in the league. Why should we keep men on the payroll when they add nothing to the game?"

"But don't computers take some fun out of the game?" I asked.

"Possibly. But our concern is profits. How can we explain to our stockholders that we are paying 11 players when five could do the job?"

Maldaboth continued, "Don't forget, we're not talking only about the 11 men on the field. There are also 22 on the bench doing absolutely nothing. No football team can afford to have 33 players sitting on their duffs hiding their heads under blankets."

"Aren't the players worried about job security?"

"We're willing to work that out. We will guarantee the union that no active player will be fired from his job because of automation. But if he gets injured or plays out his contract, then he cannot be replaced by another man. I can't think of anything fairer."

Maldaboth said that he wasn't thinking just of the players but the fans as well. "Football costs are skyrocketing, and if they continue we may have to eliminate a quarter of the game. By automating, we are guaranteeing the best possible contest at the best possible price. If we can give the fans a good game with five men on each team, I think we will have made a great contribution to the sport."

I went back to Bronco Beaudouin, the players' representative, and told him what Maldaboth had said. "That's a bunch of skin," he said. "Computers or no computers, I ain't going to send no guy out on the field unless he has 10 men to protect him. We've been playing football by hand for 79 years and we ain't about to do it different now."

African Primitive Statuette Fetches \$444,000 in London

By Susan Melikian

LONDON, July 8 (UPI)—As a sensational sale of African and South Seas art today in London, a figure of a male player from the Benin Kingdom, in what is now Nigeria, rose to \$444,000, a price three times higher than the record for any primitive work of art.

The bronze (63 centimeters high) belongs to the middle Benin period (circa 1550-1600) and is considered more precisely datable—to the 1550-1600 period. It was put up for sale by the estate of R. Stimpert Ingersoll of Philadelphia—he acquired it in 1953 for an undisclosed price.

The first time the figure showed up at auction was in 1921, selling to a Paris dealer, Charles Rattou, for 220/10 shillings. The auctioneer, an English firm no longer in business, then referred to it as "the property of a gentleman who was a member of the Benin expedition." Mr. Rattou, regarded as a world over as the greatest authority on the subject outside the academic world, later resold the statuette to Louis Carré, the well-known dealer in modern paintings, for 40,000 francs.

It was Mr. Rattou who helped to launch a market for Benin art by organizing a large exhibition at the Musée de l'Homme in the 1930s—until then collectors of African art tended to look down on it, saying it reflected European influence rather than a genuine African aesthetic. Mr. Rattou accounts for today's record price by pointing out that most of the great works have been bought by major museums or foundations and only occasionally does one turn up on the market.

This end-of-an-era feeling was reflected in other high prices: \$28,000 for a Benin head (circa 1550-1600) of a ruler; \$11,000 for a head of a similar type but of inferior workmanship.

International Trouble-Shooting in the Social Services

By Scott Thomson

GENEVA (Reuters).—Kidnappings in West Germany, love affairs in the Soviet Union, mental breakdowns in Britain and drug drop-outs in Nepal.

They are all in a day's work for a small Geneva office which links the social services of the world.

Social Service International, a neutral, independent, professional organization which has its headquarters here, handles 100,000 cases a year, mainly through its 15 foreign branches and corresponding agencies in 130 countries.

Every day letters come into the office from all parts of the world. A girl writes from the Soviet Union to ask how she can flee to join her lover in the West. An aged Polish-born woman wants to return home after 30 years in Argentina. A British couple seek

advice on the adoption of a Vietnamese orphan.

SSI's task is to put people like this in touch with relevant authorities in the country concerned, or to suggest or put into action the best solution.

It can establish contact, for instance, between an old-age home in Venezuela and a welfare office in Austria, between a children's home in India and a family guidance bureau in Holland, between a clinic for alcoholics in the United States and a doctor in Italy.

Some of the cases which fill the organization's files resemble the plots of films or television plays, but all are real and all are concerned with a growing problem of migration.

"We are an attempt to bridge frontiers, which create tremendous complicated problems even although the world is in many ways shrinking. We are called

in whenever anything goes wrong," said Secretary-General Ingrid Gelink.

The organization is financed through the membership fees and contributions of 17 national branches, donations from groups with which it collaborates and gifts and legacies from individuals.

The organization, which earlier this year celebrated its 50th anniversary, is regularly used and consulted by many international agencies such as the Red Cross, the International Labor Organization, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the Inter-Governmental Committee on European Migration.

"They ask us for help because they deal on the government level and we act on the grassroots level," the secretary-general said.

"We have a great many cases with political implications but it

is precisely because we are operating at the individual level that we stress we are not trying to accuse governments or reform them," Miss Gelink added.

"It doesn't matter to our staff whether the request comes from a Communist or a capitalist, a Christian or a Moslem. All that interests them is that someone is in trouble and must be helped," she said.

SSI was set up in 1924 by the Young Women's Christian Association to combat the chaos born out of the massive migrations following World War I.

Half-a-century later migration is still the central theme of its work. "I feel some people often migrate unadvisedly without thinking of the consequences," Miss Gelink said.

She emphasizes the large numbers of people who experience mental breakdowns through moving into a strange culture.

PEOPLE: New York Cabbies Right a \$52 Wrong

"This is like a dream," said Martine Bianchi, 26, a secretary from Paris. "New Yorkers are wonderful!"

Her enthusiasm stemmed from a day of free and air-conditioned cabbies with a French-speaking cabbie, Edward Dufrenoy, and a check for \$52 from 180 taxi drivers who wanted to show Miss Bianchi that not all cabbies are grumpy. When Miss Bianchi, who speaks little English, arrived in New York June 26, her driver charged her \$52 for a 10 ride from Kennedy to Manhattan. She paid the fare but complained to her hostess, Mrs. André Botelho. The latter wrote an angry letter to Mayor Abraham Beame and other city officials, with the story eventually making the New York Daily News.

A group of owner-driven taxis, the Taxi-Two-Way Radio Association of Queens—heard about the incident and decided to put things right. They chipped in and presented her with a \$52 check and made the arrangements for Dufrenoy to take Miss Bianchi on a free tour of Manhattan Sunday.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's 16-year-old daughter Noha has married Hassan Sayed Mamed, son of a leading politician. After a private wedding ceremony Sunday, the couple received 1,500 guests at Sadat's seaside villa near Alexandria. Among them: Greek shipping magnate Aristide Onassis and former Libyan King Idris Senussi. The bridegroom is the son of Sayed Mamed, former head of the Egyptian Socialist Union and now a senior UN official.

Engage Chaplin, 21, son of Charlie Chaplin and his fourth wife Oona, is to marry a Swiss dentist's daughter in Montreux next month. She is Sandra Guillard, a teacher.

Paul Morgan has spent the last 9,126 days—25 years—at the movies. "I get tired of sitting at home," he said. "It gets so boring, I can't even stay home on Sunday." So after his breakfast Morgan strolls to a theater in Miami—the same theater every day, no matter what's playing there. "This is how I like to spend my time," he said. "It's my life in here." Morgan went to the United States from Yugoslavia in 1906 and worked in Detroit painting new cars. Since moving to Miami, he calculates that he has

spent 55,000 hours and at least \$5,000 watching films.

Edith Irving's exhibition of paintings, some of them done while she was serving time for her part in the Howard Hughes autobiography hoax, realized almost 300,000 Swiss francs (\$100,000), a spokesman for her gallery in Zurich said Monday. Of the 75 on display Monday, 55 were sold during the show, which ended last week. The exhibition opened on the day Mrs. Irving, 36, was discharged from Hinderbank Women's Prison near Bern, after serving 14 months of a two-year sentence.

"This is not a political act I have done, but an artistic one," said Mikhail Baryshnikov, the Soviet ballet star who defected a week ago after a Bolshoi Theater performance in Toronto. "When I was in Toronto, I finally decided that if I let the opportunity of expanding my art in the West slip by, it would haunt me always," he told John Fraser of the Toronto Globe and Mail. "What I have done is called a crime in Russia... but my life as an artist and I realized it would be a greater crime to destroy that. I want to work with some of the West's great choreographers if they think I am worthy of their creations." Baryshnikov, 26, a star of the Kirov Ballet, has been in hiding since he defected. He spoke with Fraser at a secret location west of Toronto. In his story Fraser said that Baryshnikov appeared emotionally drained during the interview, in which Christina Berlin, the dancer's friend from the United States, and a translator participated. He specially asked Fraser to clear up the spelling of his name. He preferred Baryshnikov to Baryshnikov o Baryshnikov, as it has been variously transliterated into the Latin alphabet.

FOUND—A way to ensure the paintings are not forgeries. A Milanese painter, Giuseppe Maggi, 49, has a scheme: Artists should put their fingerprints on the back of their canvases. Maggi came up with the idea after someone showed him painting that he was supposed to have done—by hand. To implement the idea, an art gallery print headquarters has been set up in Milan.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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